

WEEKLY Evening Gazette.

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The New Party.

Platform of the National Labor Party.
Adopted in Toledo, Ohio, March 1, 1878.

By request of several subscribers we publish below the platform of the National Labor Party.

"First—It is the exclusive function of the general Government to coin and create money and regulate its value. All bank issues designed to circulate as money should be suppressed. The circulating medium, whether of metal or paper, shall be issued by the Government and made a full legal tender for all debts, duties and taxes in the United States at its stamped value.

Second—There shall be no privileged class of creditors. Official salaries, pension bonds, and all other debts and obligations, public and private, shall be discharged in the legal tender money of the United States, strictly according to the stipulations of the laws under which they were contracted.

Third—that the coinage of silver be placed on the same footing as that of gold.

Fourth—Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equitable distribution of its products and the requirements of business, fixing a minimum amount per capita of the population as near as may be, and otherwise regulating its value by wise and equitable provisions of law, so that the rate of interest will secure to labor its just reward.

Fifth—it is inconsistent with the genius of popular government that any species of private property should be exempt from bearing its share of the public burdens. Government bonds and money should be taxed, precisely as other property, and a graduated income tax should be levied for the support of the Government and the paying of its debts.

Sixth—Public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

Seventh—The government should, by general enactments, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed; but no monopolies should be legalized.

Eighth—All useless offices should be abolished, the most rigid economy favored in every branch of the public service and severe punishment inflicted upon public officers who betray the trusts reposed in them.

Ninth—As educated labor has devised means for multiplying production by inventions and discoveries, and their use requires the exercise of mind as well as body, such legislation should be had that the number of hours of daily toil should be reduced, giving to the working class more chance for improvement, and their several enjoyments, and saving them from premature decay and death.

Tenth—The adoption of an American monetary system, as proposed herein, will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and federal taxation reduce and equalize the cost of transportation by land and water, and distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor and secure to producers of wealth the result of their labor and skill, and muster out of service the vast amount of idlers, who under the existing system, grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man and woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competence, so that over-grown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our Republic.

Eleventh—Both national and State governments should establish bureaus of labor and industrial statistics, clothed with the power of gathering and publishing the same.

Twelfth—That the contract system of employing labor in our prisons and reformatory institutions, works great injustice to our Mechanics and citizens, and should be prohibited.

Thirteenth—The importation of servile labor into the United States from China is a problem of the most serious importance, and we recommend legislation looking to its repression.

Dr. Schliemann is building a house in Athens. He calls his daughter Andromache, and his servant maids Penelope and Briseis; is proud of being an American citizen, and hates Germany cordially.

Colonel James F. Milliken, late District Attorney of Blair county, Pa., is studying French at Cairo, Egypt, with a view to accepting a position under the Khedive.

Turkish Deterioration.

In 1569 the Turkish army was defeated by the Russians. For the first time that unknown unregarded power smote the Ottoman army to destruction. Their prestige was gone, and decay went rapidly on. The conditions were unfavorable to the transmission of high qualities on the throne. Every Sultan kept his sons within the seraglio, lest possibly they might dispute his possession of the throne. When they came into power it was as when a man long blind steps into the glare of day. Then came the harem; the greed of favorites bred corruption; pashas bought governments and drained the resources of the people to enrich themselves; discipline in the army decayed; learning was flouted, ignorance and fanaticism waxed strong. Then came the fatalism of religion to complete the ruin. When they felt it carrying them to victory it lent vigor to their arms; when it no longer smiled on them, it gave inert, apathetic calmness and stoicism. In 1664 came the first tremendous defeat, nine years later Sobriski defeated the last Turkish attempt on Vienna; in 1770 the Turkish fleet was swept away by Russian guns; in 1774 the Crimea was lost; in 1790 Ismail was stormed; in 1812 the Turks were pushed to the Pruth; in 1841 they lost Egypt. Then speedily followed the breaking away of the provinces from oppressive rule, each rejoicing in its new-found strength and liberty.

What now does the empire contain that assures it any chance of retaining its power in Europe? The financiers of Europe have pledged hundreds of millions on the hope that it may keep its foothold in Europe. What are the chances? The Turkish law is founded partly on the Koran, partly on tradition; it is elastic enough for any interpretation; the code of Napoleon is used in many courts; taxation has been ameliorated; European customs and dress have been introduced. On the other hand, the initiative for these advances has been given from without, not from within. Then the fanaticism of the people is undying; in the Bulgarian massacre two years ago, at which the heart of Christendom shuddered and stood still.

The nation is burdened with a debt of \$815,000,000; the entire revenue is \$95,000,000, and the annual expenses are \$140,000,000. There is to be no loophole of escape from insolvency.

The Pierce Trial.

Yesterday the jury received the case of Pierce, and in twenty minutes came into court with a verdict, finding W. H. Pierce "not guilty" of any crime in the killing of M. B. Hayes, in this place last Fall. The case was one of the most remarkable ever tried in this State, and is familiar to all of our readers. Pierce received seven bullets, making twelve holes in various parts of his body, principally in the legs, and recovered, while Hayes received but two, one of which proved fatal. R. L. Davidson was tried for complicity in the shooting and was discharged. Pierce has been tried and also discharged. All this death trouble and expense was occasioned by a piece of ground but ten feet front on Main street, and worth about fifty dollars. The trial of Pierce throughout has attracted more attention in Elko than any since the case Barney of Cosgrove some years since, and the opinion has been freely expressed both here and in Elko that the jury would probably acquit him, but if they failed to discharge they would disagree. Pierce is now a free man, and steps from the court room proved innocent of murder, and will again enter upon the path of life as men usually do.—*Times Review.*

General Joe Lane, Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Breckenridge, in 1860, is now a hale and hearty veteran of 77 years, enjoying life at his beautiful mountain home in Douglas county, Oregon. From his "heaven-kissing" hill he looks out upon as much of the world as he cares to see, and awaits with the resignation of a philosopher the final scene.

Mrs. Mary Trowbridge, a native of Massachusetts, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth at Boston, Saturday before last. The only sickness she has ever had was a slight attack of pleurisy and neuralgia. Though not able to walk, she reads ordinary print and hears well.

Emerson's voice is so broken that scarcely two hundred persons heard him with distinctness at his lecture in Boston week before last, but his eyes are as sharp on his audience as ever, and are but little dimmed.

Personals.

Carlyle works only two hours a day. Frau Essipoff is giving piano-forte recitals in Berlin.

Boutwell is talked of as Butler's successor in Congress.

Kate Bateman expects to reappear in this country next season.

Blondin, the tight-rope walker, is astonishing the natives of Calcutta.

Lady Burdette Coutts has one of the finest sapphires ever discovered.

Lady Dufferin is styled "The Little Queen" by the admiring Canadians.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Gladstone has become sored by unpopularity.

Boss Shepherd, of Washington, who broke one of his legs in three places last Winter, is able to walk out.

Mrs. Lydia M. Roosevelt, the first woman who ever descended the Ohio and Mississippi in a steamboat, died recently at Skaneateles.

Henry W. Raymond, son of H. J. Raymond, founder of the New York Times, has lost \$35,000 in the book publishing business in Chicago.

Isaac Bassett, the present assistant door-keeper of the Senate, was taken to Washington in 1832 by Daniel Webster, and began his official career as a page.

Polk's private secretary, "Old Colonel Hopkins," is, according to a Denver paper, a street beggar at Santa Fe, N. M., though still displaying good breeding and excellent old school manners.

Bancroft, the historian, has the pocket of his overcoat made broad enough to take in an octavo, and Mr. Spofford avers that he has seen him leave the Congressional library with 12 or 15 volumes concealed about his person.

The whirligig of time has brought around its revenges for Victor Hugo. Banished by Napoleon III, the French Government now talks of conferring upon him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, rendered vacant by the death of M. Thiers.

Miss Evans is pleasantly and enthusiastically described in the Washington correspondence of the Albany Journal. "She is a lovely girl," it says, "with satiny blonde hair, very pure complexion, sea-shell tinted in the cheeks, and enough of the Evans nose to give character to her face."

Daniel McFarland, the murderer of A. D. Richardson, has been at work in a wagon-shop at South Bend, Ind., this Winter, under the name of McDowell, but was recently discharged for intemperance.

Ben Wade, says the New York World, was noted almost as much for his irreverence and for his habitual indulgence in the trick which Uncle Toby brought from Flanders, as for his shrewdness, political cunning and overbearing force of will.

Plotow, the composer of "Martha," is a man of 66, with long white hair, beard and mustache. His cheeks are round and full, and he makes constant use of perfumes. He arrived in Paris lately with several new operas on hand.

Young Sam Bowles is continuing the practice of his father of spending some time in Washington during the session of Congress. He resembles his father in many respects, and his friends think that he will ultimately fill his place.

Grace Greenwood states that General Butler has shown much kindness to the wife and daughter of Munford, the New Orleans man whom he had executed for pulling down the United States flag.

Mr. Moody told a story in a sermon at Springfield one day last week about a clergyman who visited his son in Chicago, and was quite worried to find the young man so thoroughly wrapped up in his real estate speculations. The Chicagoan would sometimes go out of office, possibly to see a man, and would leave instructions with his father to deal with any customers that might come in. When some prospective purchaser, however, would inquire about any property the old man would respond: "My son says the lot is worth, but I would rather have standing room in the New Jerusalem than all the corner lots in the city." It is needless to say he sold no lots, and his son found it necessary to get a more worldly minded clerk.

"Sagedom."

Elko has a base ball club.

The News says that Douglass county has a labor party which shows some strength.

The Carson Tribune reporter shuddered at the Rentz minstrel depravity and went next night to see if his article had any effect.

The Tribune approves of the essential elements of the Labor party.

The Tribune said the Rentz minstrels were not fit to be seen. The Appeal, the religious journal, says "The most fastidious could not take offense. How is it

Esmeralda Herald: Jack Clark Stage-driver between Aurora and Benton, was shot March 19 by one De Witt. Wound not serious.

Work at the Real del Monte mine in Esmeralda is progressing.

Candelaria mining camp is very quiet at present.

Appony lectures in Eureka on Wednesday.

Tuscarora holds an ace and dence they call him S. Lubeck.

Tuscarora remembers Grand Prize and does not pity the cinched of Ophir on the Comstock.

The Times Review is a happy paper "Spring fights" and "reckless shooting" are an unfailing source.

The Times Review don't approve of Kearney, but thinks he will do some good.

Charley McWilliams was arrested for grand larceny in Tuscarora recently.

Carson is trying to reorganize her Agricultural Society. It is called "The Nevada Agricultural, Mining & Mechanical Society."

Says the Appeal: Five tons of silver ingots, to be converted into new dollar blanks, were on Saturday transferred at the Mint by the Melter and Refiner to the Coiner.

Major Eustick, in Tuscarora, rushed out in the dark and took medicine out of the wrong bottle. He came near passing in his chips.

The Times Review says that the Navajo mine is looking very well, and has the brightest of prospects for the future.

Quite a number of new buildings have been erected at Carlin recently, and the town wears an aspect of thrift and cheerfulness.

Tuscarora has three faro banks.

Daily stage from Tuscarora to Rock Creek.

Elko Post: The Hussey Mining Company has commenced shipping bullion and will continue to make regular shipments during the next three months.

Hunter, who was shot by Gray in Virginia City, also Boyle, who was shot by Nagle in Gold Hill, are both convalescent.

The product of the Justice mine for December last was \$59,065. The mine produced nothing in January, but the yield for February was \$31,831, and for March to date \$32,347.

About forty Carlinites, who formerly were neither useful nor ornamental, have disguised themselves by abstaining from whisky and kindred beverages.

Tuscarora boasts of a theater company, a prize fighter, a hurdy house and a case of the mensels. By George, now, there may be something in that camp after all.

The President's wife may be a little quaint and old-fashioned, but she is good—(perhaps simple goodness is about as quaint and old-fashioned a thing as we can see nowadays)—and when a woman has all the cardinal virtues, the coiffure is of little account. When she has "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," her "price is above rubies," and diamonds are at a discount.—*Grace Greenwood.*

A Terrible Shipwreck in the English Channel.

Between 300 and 400 Lives Lost.

LONDON, March 25.—The Admiral commanding at Portsmouth telegraphs the following particulars of the loss of the training ship Eurydice, received from the coast guard at Ventnor. The Eurydice capsized off Dunnoose Head, Isle of Wight at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in a sudden squall. One boy and a seaman were saved. Other advices indicate that between 300 and 400 lives were lost. The Admiral, on receiving the news of the disaster, immediately dispatched a steamer to the scene of the wreck. The Eurydice was a training ship for ordinary seamen, under the command of Captain Marcus A. S. Hare. She was of 921 tons, and carried four guns.

HOW THE WRECK OCCURRED.

A survivor gives the number on board as 300. Five were picked up by a passing schooner after being in the water over an hour, but all have died except two. It is not probable that any others were saved, as a strong ebb tide was running. The Eurydice was under full sail when she was overtaken by a snow storm, accompanied by heavy squalls. The sun shone again brilliantly shortly afterwards, but nothing was then visible except a few boxes floating down the channel. The survivors say they saw the ship suck down many as she sank.

A STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

The following is Cudiford's statement: "The ship capsized in a squall and snow storm about 4 in the afternoon, when five miles from Dunnoose. There were about 300 persons on board, all of whom, except myself and Fletcher, were I believe lost. I was one of the last on the ship. Captain Hare was near me when she went down, after capsizing. She carried with her a large number of men clinging to her, and more were drawn into the vortex. A man near me said that a vessel was close by when the squall came on, and therefore we would be sure to be picked up. I was more than an hour in the water, being a first-rate swimmer, and very many of my comrades cried to me for help. I tried to assist two or three, but at last there were four clinging to me, and I was obliged to kick them off. We passed the Lizard, the county of Cornwall and most of the southern part of Great Britain yesterday and expected to anchor at Spithead about 5 in the afternoon."

WHERE THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

The Admiral commanding at Portsmouth has sent steamers to search in the vicinity of the accident, but no further report has been received. It is believed the Eurydice had about 320 officers and seamen, of whom 270 were young men in training, besides about twenty officers and men taken on board at Bermuda as invalids.

Dunnoose, off which the ship was lost, is a lofty headland and well known to visitors to the Isle of Wight. It is situated a short distance south of Shanklin.

The Eurydice was commissioned at Portsmouth in February, 1877, and went on a practice cruise to the West Indies, whence she had been for some time expected at Portsmouth.

A HOPE THAT MORE ARE SAVED.

Lloyds place the number on board at 315, two only of whom are known to be saved, though a telegram from Ventnor states that as a bark was seen bearing toward Dunnoose just before the squall, there is some hope that she may have rescued others. In consequence of a strong ebb tide and north wind at the time, the bodies are not expected to come ashore. All hands were mustering on deck for prayers at the time of the disaster. But for a passing schooner nothing would have been known of the disaster, as everything on the sea was hidden from those on the shore by the binding snow storm, and it would have been thought the ship had gone on to Spithead.

At 3:30 the Esplanade at Ventnor was crowded with visitors admiring the Eurydice, which was carrying every available stitch of canvas. She sailed so close to the shore that from the pierhead the cordage of the rigging was visible. Suddenly the sky became overcast and snow and sleet descended quickly, driving the promenaders to cover and hiding the vessel from view. When the storm lifted only the schooner Emma, lowering her boats, could be seen.

WHAT ANOTHER SURVIVOR SAYS.

Fletcher states that he was below when, hearing a noise on deck, he rushed up and found the vessel on her side, in a sinking condition. He had

been in the water scarcely a minute when the vessel lurched forward and sank, drawing him down into a distance that he gave himself up for lost, but a life-buoy drew him to the surface.

The vessel lies with her masts visible, two miles off Luccombe Chine Point, where a ravine runs down to the sea, and through which the wind blows with a force against which only close-reefed vessels can stand.

Boats went out that night to search for bodies, but none were found. Several gunboats are to-day cruising in the neighborhood. An effort will be made to raise the vessel.

A telegram from Cowes says: There is no doubt the Eurydice was carrying too much sail. She had her lower and upper studding sails set.

A Portsmouth telegram says: It is feared that, with the men embarked at Bermuda and probably from Admiral Key's squadron, the Eurydice had nearly 400 persons on board.

A Intrepid Captain.

The following story, which comes under the category of "highly interesting if true," is told of Commodore Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department: During the rebellion, Ammen, then a captain in the navy, was placed in command of a party of men, who had enlisted in San Francisco for the Pacific squadron. They were embarked on a merchant transport, and a few days out the men, among whom were many rough characters, showed a disposition to mutiny, alleging that their food was unfit or insufficient. The mutterings and threats and black looks at length became so alarming that the master of the vessel, fearing for his safety, as well as for the lives of himself and crew, who were outnumbered ten to one, expressed to Captain Ammen his fears and his inclination to make for the nearest port. "Why make for the nearest port?" said Ammen. "I am in command and I wish to go to the squadron." "But," replied the master, "they will kill us all—they will kill you if you go among them." "We will see about that," said the Captain. Arming himself, he went down where the men were gathered, and walked in among them. Voices were immediately hushed, and one burly fellow named Murphy, the leader of the mischief, came toward him, determined evidently to begin the work of destruction at once. Raising his revolver, Ammen shot the man dead, and commanded, in a voice which contained much more than words "Throw him overboard." Recovering from their stupor, the men glared like wild beasts upon the intrepid Captain, and soon a second mutiny gained the courage to make a move toward him. Another shot and again came the order, "Throw him overboard." Yet once more was the awful tragedy repeated, and a third bloody feast was thrown to the sharks. The mutiny was ended. The men huddled in the farthest corners. Pointing out one by one the remaining ringleaders, Ammen ordered their companions to put them in irons, and when this was done he returned to his stateroom.

CHINESE RIOT ON UNION ISLAND.—A general insurrection broke out among Thomas H. Williams' Chinamen, on Union Island, a few days ago. They threw three Chinese bosses into the river and drove the white superintendent off the island. General Williams, fearing serious trouble, went to Stockton for aid. Sheriff Cunningham, with a well-armed posse of deputies, started for the seat of war. Reports have come in that everything is quiet now, but that there has been quite a skirmish. It is reported that the labor troubles are at the bottom of the affair and that the unemployed Chinamen there insist on being employed and on being paid. It is said that a force of 200 Chinamen that were employed on the levees there repairing and building was more than could be profitably employed, and orders were therefore given by the white Superintendent to the Chinese foremen, or bosses to discharge all but 40—that being the number it was decided to retain. The 160, who were thrown out of employment, raised a row. General Williams shipped from Sacramento on Wednesday, to Lathrop, that being the nearest point on the railroad, a dozen Henry rifles to be taken yesterday, and asked Sheriff Cunningham to cooperate with whatever force he thought necessary. A warrant was issued for 15 of the ringleaders.

Canada owes \$19,000,000 or at the rate of forty dollars a head of her population.

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Northcote and Derby.

How these Heavy Men of the British Cabinet Look and Talk.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the well-known Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the hardest worked member of the Cabinet. To him are directed a majority of the questions having reference to the foreign policy of the Government. Either to answer questions, or in speaking in defense of the policy of the Government, he has been before the House oftener than any other man, and has much more to say during the pendency of the debate on the vote of credit.

Ordinarily, Northcote is not a good speaker, but he is positively a bad one. In this respect I refer more especially to his manner, and not his ideas. In speaking in response to an interrogation, he is slow awkward, hesitating. His worst defect at such times in his employment of the drawl aw-aw so much in use by the English speakers.

Appropos of this peculiarity, and which by many English speakers is considered a graceful piece of ornamentation, I have been told that it originated with Lord Palmerston when he had a ticklish task to perform, the situation being delicate and critical, and his hold upon the members precarious. Never being able to decide in advance what shade of policy would suit his fractious following he was compelled to conform to the shifting temper of the house. He would speak, watching the effect of each word as it fell upon his listeners, thus constantly feeling his way, always ready to go ahead if the signs were favorable, or to tack and go upon some other course in case there were indications of dissent. In order that he might find how each word was taken before putting out another, he introduced a drawl—a series of aw's—after a word, which gave him time to observe its effect before launching his successor. What was thus used originally as a matter of policy has since become an indispensable ornament in the address of many English speakers. It consists not only in from one to a half dozen aw's between each word, but in stuttering or tripping over the first syllable of every third of fourth polysyllable. Thus, in the sentence, "Gentlemen, I am determined to conclude, etc.," the prevailing style would render it thus: "Gentlemen aw-aw I am aw-aw d' d' d' aw, d' determined aw-aw to aw k' k' k' conclude aw, etc." As said, this atrocious deprecation is regarded by no small number as a most graceful accomplishment to speech; and especially among clergymen, it is not uncommon for an entire sermon to be composed to the extent of fifty per cent. of awing and stuttering.

Northcote has this defect under ordinary circumstances. When, however, he rises to the dignity of speech as was the case once or twice during the great debate, he drops his abominable appendage and becomes smooth, fluent, and coherent. While lacking the cultivated finish of Gladstone, or the natural grace of Bright, he is still a fervid, forcible, impressive speaker. In appearance he is striking. He has a massive head, whose strength is added to by masses of light hair, and a heavy, full beard, which gives a majestic effect. His hair and beard being light, just a tint of gold, suggests the idea of his being enveloped in a mazy aureole. He is above medium size, strongly built, without being stout; and of sufficient dimensions to make a striking, if not a commanding, figure when on his feet. He is a pure Saxon in appearance. He has blue-grey eyes, of great magnetic force, and shapely features. He is, in his style, a very handsome man. As an official he is considered invaluable, not especially as leader of armies, but most competent as a subordinate. Withal, he is generally liked, and is one of the few members of the Cabinet who have escaped being made the object of special and venomous attack by the opposition. Fresh in face and complexion, always concise in his answers, even-tempered and well informed, he seems, in his difficult position, to be the right man in the right place.

EARL OF DERBY.

This official, as the head of the Foreign Office, plays a conspicuous role in British politics. He is the son of one of England's most sagacious statesmen, and who was one of the most brilliant and scholarly men of his age. He translated Homer, and, in various ways demonstrated the possession of great intellectual power and marvelous versatility.

The present Earl of Derby, in his younger days, was a violent Liberal. At one period, as Lord Stanley, he visited and traveled quite extensively in America. He was always very studious, mainly, however, in the literature of blue books, which possessed for him a charm above all others. The veteran, Disraeli, was his teacher, and spent many a day at the home of the present Earl, inducing him into the mysteries of statecraft. He is a pupil who does not discredit to go great a teacher. He knows all politics; and although in lacking the brilliant versatility of his famous father, he is certainly the peer, if not the superior of the old Earl in this particular study to which he has given his life. He is eminently a man of detail, in the broader sense of the term. He is almost always right, although in one

case, having reference to the extradition difficulty of the United States, he did commit a blunder.

He is tall, rather inclined to stoutness, with a frank, open, handsome face. He dresses very plainly, and has a bearing which would lead one into thinking that he is anything but a gentleman. During all the bitterness of the late conflicts, he has escaped all calumnious assault. He is universally recognized as a man of great political firmness and unimpeachable honesty, and hence, is universally respected. — London Cor. Chicago Times.

A Police Officer in Luck.

[San Francisco Bulletin, 26th.]

This morning officer Rosecamp of South San Francisco, interfered with a little smuggling operation, to the benefit of the United States and himself. At about 5:45 o'clock a man came running up to Rosecamp's house and told the officer that there was a boat on the beach at Fifth Avenue, from which some men were loading some packages into an express wagon. He thought that there was something suspicious in their movements, as did the officer, and the latter harnessed his horse and started out to look into the matter. He saw an express wagon, with two men, driving rapidly away up the Shell Road, and at once gave chase. Soon one of the men jumped off and disappeared, but the officer let the fugitive go his way, and followed the team which was driven at a rapid gait towards Twenty-fifth street. Mr. Rosecamp overhauled the wagon at Twenty-fourth street, and brought it to a halt. He asked the man if he owned the team, but the driver said that he did not, and did not know to whom it belonged. He said that the load consisted of rice and coal oil, but he did not know who owned it. The officer had some doubt at first whether he had the right to stop the team and arrest the driver, but at last told the man to drive to the City Hall. When the load was taken into the City Prison, an examination of the thirty-two packages revealed opium and silk handkerchiefs and scarfs. This was a surprise to all, and the officer realized that he had made an important seizure of smuggled goods. The goods were taken to the Appraiser's Store, where 1,725 half-pound boxes of opium were found, worth, at \$15 per pound, \$12,937. There were 780 silk handkerchiefs and scarfs, worth on an average 60 cents each. The total seizure amounts, therefore, to \$13,405, of which the officer is entitled to one-half. The price of opium may be set higher than this even. In China the drug costs \$11 per pound, which, with the duty of \$6, freight and other expenses, would make the price here, were there no smuggling, from \$20 to \$22 per pound. The opium was packed in cans, some of which were made in such a form that they could be placed in a circle about the mast of a ship, fitting it exactly. When ready to be landed, two or three cans could be placed about the body of a Chinaman, and taken away without any trouble. The Appraiser says that he has seen boxes made in the form of parts of machinery, and actually placed in position in the engine room, where they were passed over by the Inspector. It is probable that this lot of goods came from the Alaska that arrived on the 22d instant. The vessel has been lying in the stream, and came up to her dock yesterday. On the Alaska's manifest there are only 30 packages of opium for the port, and 40 in transit. The man arrested on the express wagon that was numbered 1,514, gave the name of John Welsh, and says that he is a bar-tender at Twenty-fifth and Howard streets. He says that he knows nothing about the affair.

How GERRIT SMITH RUINED PETERBORO.—He ruined his beloved Peterboro by excessive indulgence, doing so much for the villagers that they became quite incapable of doing anything for themselves. His generosity dried up the source of public spirit and made men positively sordid. He proposed to build and endow a library there, and the owners of desirable land sites were, all at once, misers, who held the ground at prices so exorbitant that the scheme was abandoned. He opened a free reading-room, and the thirst for information being anticipated, was discouraged. He offered to erect a fountain on the common, and the jealousy of the residents, each of whom wanted it in front of his own house, caused a bitterness which the waters of Bethesda could not cure. He presented a town clock to the authorities, and they grew at once so parsimonious that he was requested to provide a man to wind it up. The common railing was dilapidated, and remained so, because he did not choose to repair it at his own expense. The brood of parasites increased on this branching oak. Tramps, swindlers, cheats multiplied. Liars sprang up like weeds. Beggars infested the county. His bounty would in many cases, if not in most, have been more wisely bestowed on the devouring sea, which it could not poison, or buried in the ground, where it would lie forever hid.—Appleton's Journal

In spite of his fondness for dancing and the regularity with which he attends all the hops and balls, they do say that when General Sherman walks, he goes scrambling and galloping around like a panicky mule circling about an irate teamster and a black-snake whip.—Hawkeye.

News Summary.

Two million silver dollars will be coined next month.

Secretary Schurz is troubled with over-work—14 or 15 hours daily labor.

A. Low of New York acknowledges the receipt of \$340 for the relief of the Chinese sufferers.

Dr. Achebach, the Prussian Minister of Commerce and Public Works, resigned on Monday.

A coroner's inquest has found that the loss of the Eurydice was accidental, no blame attaching to anybody.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have agreed to report favorably a bill limiting enlistments in the navy to 8,250.

The judgments against Wm. M. Tweed foot up about \$18,000,000. They will probably be paid about the time the Turkish indemnity is paid.

The first annual bench show of dogs, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, opened in Boston Tuesday. Above 700 specimens are on exhibition.

The forthcoming encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. will dwell upon the desire of the Papacy to unite with Italy so as to secure a position better suited to its ecclesiastical character.

Both Houses of the Iowa Legislature adjourned sine die at noon Tuesday. The closing and most important act of general interest was the restoring of capital punishment, which passed both Houses.

We learn from a St. Louis journal—and all the journals of that city seem to delight in dwelling upon the subject—that the debt of Chicago is \$67,000,000, while it has but \$148,000,000 of taxable property.

The Mineral Committee will have ready by the last of next month 50 boxes of Pacific Coast ores and fossils for the Paris Exposition. Of this collection 22 will be Nevada, 14 California, and 3 Arizona ores, the others being fossils. The Nevada specimens are particularly excellent, and all are so good that they are expected to surpass those from any other part of the world. The fossils will be exchanged in Paris for specimens from other countries, to form a part of the contemplated permanent mineral exhibition of California.

A fire Tuesday in Philadelphia destroyed property valued at \$1,000,000. A fire in New York, \$200,000.

The tremendous rush of home produce to foreign markets remains unabated. For the week ending March 17 the exportations from New York were \$8,154,874 against \$4,794,472 for the corresponding week of last year; and for 1878 so far, the exports of New York are \$75,187,785 against \$56,700,000 for the same period of 1877.

The French and Mexican newspapers of the City of Mexico say that Minister Foster is an obstacle in the way of settling the difficulties between the United States and Mexico, and that he is actuated by personal motives.

The *Republican* says in the suit for damages just commenced by the Enreka Consolidated against the Richmond Consolidated Mining Company the amount claimed is \$2,450,000.

An explosion occurred yesterday in the Opedale colliery, North Staffordshire, England, resulting in the death of thirty-five miners.

Grand Duke Nicholas is enjoying himself in Constantinople. He will probably remain there a week hobnobbing with the Sultan.

Morrissey, who returned to New York from the South 28th inst., is much better, he will probably not take his seat in the Senate during the present session. He will remain in New York a few days and then go to Saratoga or some other quiet place.

LONDON, March 26.

The final answer from St. Petersburg to England's question whether the entire treaty of San Stefano will be submitted to the Congress, is anxiously awaited.

The position of Austria is a source of much anxious curiosity. Semi-official organs have declared the treaty of San Stefano utterly unacceptable, but the fact is equally certain that Austria does not support England's demand concerning the form of its submission to the Congress.

The Government storehouses are so crowded with war material under recent contracts that storage has been secured in warehouses at the Victoria docks and on other wharves.

Geo. H. Marr, editor of the Santa Rosa Times, died in Santa Rosa on the 22d instant, aged 35 years.

Effect of Music on Lunatics.

Experiments to determine the effect of music upon the condition of persons afflicted with various types of insanity have been resumed at the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island. Mr. J. N. Pattison, the pianist, was the principal in the performance of the experiments, and Dr. Strow, Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, Dr. M. A. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, and Dr. G. M. Beard noted the effects he produced upon his patients. City Chamberlain Nelson J. Tappin, Police Justice Flammner, Commissioner Brennen, and Messrs. W. Drake, M. W. Wall, and T. D. Wilson, watched the experiment with great interest. The first patient practiced upon was a woman who had been afflicted with paroxysmal chronic mania for nine years. She had before been subjected to the influence of music, and her condition had been somewhat improved by it. When taken into the room where Mr. Patterson and friends were, she was noisy, violent. The pianist played the sad, plaintive music of Beethoven's funeral march. In a minute the patient became calm, and smiled. A few minutes later she became violent and noisy again. As the performer changed the music, she alternated in her moods, and at one time she chatted pleasantly with him. The physicians decided that she would be benefited by music, carefully selected and played to her in private, but that the trial in the presence of so many persons, was not beneficial. A violent abusive, and shockingly profane woman aged about 35, was next treated. She was suffering from dementia and chills, or as the physicians said, nervous rigors. The music caused her pulse to beat more fully than before, but not more rapidly. She began to talk sensibly and coherently, the surface of her body became warm, and the nervous rigors disappeared. An Irish woman who was at first violent, incoherent and foul-tongued, was affected by some of Moore's melodies. Her pulse was excited, and ran up from 80 to 104 beats, her ill-temper and profanity ceased, and she became talkative to a wonderful degree.

A woman suffering from puerperal mania of a year's duration was calmed by the music. Her pulse were reduced from 130 to 115 beats. A German woman was differently affected. She enjoyed the music, but her pulse was accelerated 30 beats. In the midst of the trial she raised her hands and prayed fervently. Several other patients were experimented upon with varying results. In the afternoon Downing's 9th regiment band, assisted by Miss Annie Borie, Miss Rosetti, and Mr. A. E. Stoddard, gave an instrumental and vocal entertainment to the patients of the Asylum. At the conclusion of the concert the band played jigs and other tunes, and almost all of the lunatics danced, some gleefully and some in a solemn manner, about the hall.

The Modern College Boy's Letter Home.

DEAR MOTHER: I am not making so much progress as I expected in my studies, because there is a great deal else to attend to here. But we have lively times. I have just returned from the funeral of Billy Cook. He was shot last Tuesday night because he wouldn't allow the Sophs to take off his pantaloons and paint his legs red and green, barber-pole fashion. This is the last degree conferred upon the Freshmen by the Sophs. I wish you would send me a six-shooter, one hundred cartridges, and a double-barreled shot gun. We ain't going to stand any more nonsense from the Sophs. After prayers this morning our class were all busy making sand bags. We're putting up a barricade on the east end of our building, and intend to mount it with a six-pound cannonade. The losses in our class have been pretty heavy this week. John Hilton is very low with a bullet in his stomach, and Seward Livingstone is not expected to recover from a stab in the side. Jack Rheinlander is lamed for life by a bullet in the knee, and Sam Astor has lost the sight of one eye by a brickbat. There isn't a whole window left in our college building. But you wait, mother! You just wait a few days and you'll hear something. We're working day and night. The tunnel is now 120 yards long. It goes straight over the campus and under old Prex's building. We've established a communication with his cellar, and I tell you a drop of claret or Burgundy is very nice to have after a fellows handled a pick and shovel half the night. We shall use dynamite. Keep shady, mother. There won't be a Soph left by this time next week. Your affectionate son.

VIRGIL KELLY.

Princeton, March 12.

There used to be a man—gone West now, poor fellow—in the United States Railway mail service, ran East of Burlington, whose eyes were so crooked he could carom with them. He could hold a card out at arm's length before him, read the address with one eye and look around the end and read the message on the other side and watch a man trying to climb in at the car door behind him, all at the same time. He left the service because he always had to go to the door on the other side of the car to see the station.—Hawkeye.

Oaman Pasha has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Turkish army.

MECHANICS' STORE AGAIN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.



JUSTICE

IS THE GREAT BUT SIMPLE PRINCIPLE.

The Whole Secret of Success

In all Government as well as in all Business!

JUSTICE HAS BEEN OUR MOTTO FROM THE START, AND Justice has succeeded in establishing for us the most Extensive Retail Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

By Justice, we mean rendering every one his due. Such has been, and always will be, our aim.

We have done justice to all who have ever traded with us, by giving them as much value for their money as that money could possibly buy anywhere else in the United States. We do justice to the wise and well-posted buyer, by furnishing him with his necessities at the very

LOWEST PRICES

They can be sold for. We do justice and protect the buyer who is ignorant of the value of goods, by having one price and

Treating all Alike!

WE DO JUSTICE TO THE POOR MAN

By endeavoring to lighten his burdens, in cheapening the cost of his necessities as much as lies in our power, and thereby enabling him to maintain himself and family at a much smaller expense than formerly.

WE DO JUSTICE TO THE MAN OF MEANS

And, in fact, to the entire community at large, by using our talent, energy, enterprise and capital in

Advancing the Interests of Sacramento.

By demonstrating to people throughout the Pacific Coast that it is greatly to their advantage to trade with us, and finally convincing them of that fact by offering such inducements that, in justice to themselves, they are compelled to make their purchases from our house, thereby bringing a mass of trade to this city that would otherwise never come here. By our method of buying and selling, our patrons, who are numbered by the thousands, gain advantages that no other house can possibly offer. Doing business strictly for cash, we have always an abundance of ready money on hand with which to close out large job lots, and scarcely a day passes by but what some unfortunate jobber or merchant, in order to realize cash, finds it necessary to offer us large quantities of goods almost at our own figures, and having a fixed percentage of profit, as a commission for our services as merchants, which alone is added to the cost of all goods, our customers therefore always get the full benefit of all bargains and close buying; and, although we claim to sell goods at no sacrifice, or even at cost, yet it very often happens that many articles leave our house at prices much lower than asked by San Francisco wholesale dealers. Our establishment, which consists of

FIVE EXTENSIVE STORES,

Is divided up into the following Departments:

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing for Men & Boys, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Trunks and Valises, Blankets, Mens' Furnishing Goods, Notions

PEOPLE living outside of Sacramento will find it of infinite advantage to send their orders to us. We will mail them a Price List and Story Paper free, and if necessary, samples of our goods. Orders from all parts of the country are solicited and receive our prompt and most careful attention.

Address all communications to

MECHANICS' STORE,

NOS. 98, 100, 102, 104, & 106 K STREET, SACRAMENTO

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H. WACHHORST

—HAS AN—

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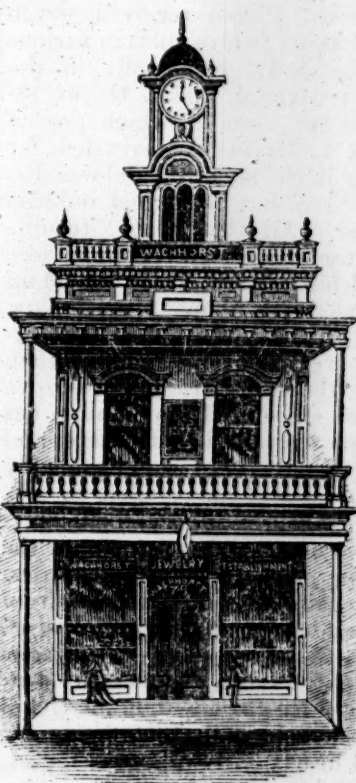
GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

Elegant Jewelry.

AND DIAMONDS.

AND IS IN RECEIPT OF NEW GOODS DAILY direct from factories, with whom he has formed business connections in the East.



GRAND REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES, AT

WACHHORST'S

Sign of the Town Clock, 79 1/2 Street, between Third and Fourth, North Side.

SACRAMENTO.

Compare the quality of my goods and the prices of the same before purchasing elsewhere.

Country Orders Promptly Attended to. Repairing in all its branches

[3-29-6m]

Neatly Done.

Hard on Apponyi.

If the following letter, which we find in the *Virginia Chronicle* be true, our workmen have listened to a scamp and have been led to organize a party by a scoundrel. A gentleman in Virginia City it seems, recognized the aforesaid Greek Hungarian as Abony of Denver Colorado, and to confirm his belief, addressed a note to Mr. Byers, editor of the *Denver News*, asking for a statement of Apponyi's record. The following is the reply:

DEAR SIR: Charles E. Abony left Denver under very discreditable circumstances; defrauded many victims in various ways. He pretended to be an architect. He next figured in San Francisco in the same role under the name of Apponyi, or something like it. God save the Workingmen's party whose cause he champions. Yours truly, Wm. N. BYERS.

TO THE POINT.—The *Journal* still persists that we are wrong, and that only 80 of the 310 signers to the workingmen's roll "joined the party for good." We, of course, cannot say how many of this number are thoroughly in earnest and given over completely to what is known as the Workingmen's party. We are ourselves convinced that the opposition to the Chinese is genuine. But we are further of the opinion that the Republican, Democratic and Workingmen's party will each have a strong Anti-Chinese plank in their platforms. In fact the party conventions will each present platforms embodying the same principles in substance. The only question relates to the men for whom we shall vote. The measures to be advocated by the above parties one can very nearly predict at this time. It is for us as a people to elect honest competent men to office. We have had, and now have, many good men in office, and it is unjust to ourselves and to these men to brand them as dishonest. Let us make no exception let us act more, and talk less about honest men and thieves, and official corruption. But we as a people must first be honest and then, and only then, will our officials be true men.

LYCEUM.—The debate Tuesday evening at the Reno Lyceum was one of more than ordinary interest. A large number of ladies were present, and the attendance of members was much larger than at the previous meeting, nearly every seat in the lobby was occupied. The debate on Woman's rights was opened by Leeper, from Nebraska, who stoutly and very happily contended for the suffrage of the females. A gentleman on the negative side of the question threw in his popgun canister which called three speeches from Julien, Leeper and S. A. Mann. Mr. Cooke also made a few remarks. By a little parliamentary skirmishing the vote was deferred until the next session of the House. The question for discussion at the next meeting of the club is: Resolved; that the proposition of the Trustees of the Reno school District, to erect but one school building, costing \$20,000, best subserves the interests of the people.

LAST RITES.—A lot of Indians on Tuesday disintered the remains of the recently murdered Indian, and removed his remains from its burial casket, placed his body in the bottom of the grave, nearer than it had been to the bosom of mother earth. They then placed the county's coffin upon his carcass, pronounced a few solemn primogenital rites, and covered the deceased with the insensible clod and syneitic boulder, peculiar to the land of the Washoes. The meaning of all this is hidden from us, but its deep significance was made to sacred by the moanings and the groanings of the sagebrush madens for our pencil to pry into. *Requiescat in pace.*

GRAND JURORS.—From the following twenty-four named persons the Grand Jury for the April Term of the District Court will be impaneled next Monday morning: A. H. Manning, H. H. Beck, Nels. Hammond, Alvaro Evans, M. C. Lake, L. L. Crockett, J. L. McFarlin, Henry Toombs, C. T. Bender, Jas. H. Kinkead, Geo. Andrews, E. Morrill, A. A. Longley, John Boynton, Joseph Frey, George Smith, Jr., John Wright, H. Weston H. Stephens, Wm. Donaldson, M. Raphael, J. P. Foulks, Thos. Norcross, A. J. Hatch.

Early fruit will probably be frost-bitten this year. We shall have cold nights very shortly which will destroy the fruit blossoms.

TRIAL JURORS.—The following

named gentlemen are pleased to know that they will be compelled to listen to tedious evidence, law and lawyer's speeches for many weary hours during the April term of the District court. Our sympathy, gentlemen, but here's your name flouted to the public: John Reed, Frank Knickerbocker, Thomas Donahue, J. W. Denning, J. O. Gregory, R. H. Leigh, J. P. Richards, Peter Thomas, Garrett Fealey, Geo. Harrington, James Sullivan, Jas. Manns, R. C. Epperson, John H. Morton, Geo. Deremer, Jas. W. Riley, David Young, B. M. Lovejoy, Charles Vogle, S. D. Farnon, Geo. Jenkins, Geo. E. Farrington, G. H. Uber, A. Raphael, John Larcombe Jr., John Cooper, Jas. Hogle, Wm. Violet, J. N. Pine, Spiro Francovich, Henry Ward, N. W. Bailey, Jas. Barston, N. Langfield, R. N. Stiles, Clarence Lemory, Robert H. Wright, E. B. Hancock, Thos. Yellop, R. H. Williams, O. C. Ross, A. F. McGregory, Louis Krahmer, Isiah Ashcraft, Wm. M. Bunden, G. B. Stiles, David D. Provost, G. R. Hutchinson, Elias Owens, W. A. Morrison.

SOCIAL.—The church social held Wednesday evening, at the Baptist church, passed off very pleasantly, although but a small number were present, on account of the disagreeable weather. The programme was all carried out. The exercises began with a song by the choir, then came a recitation with appropriate surroundings, by Miss Helen Shelby, recitation, by Jessie Hutchins; song, by choir; recitation, Emma Cutting; recitation, Claude Jacques; instrumental solo, by Miss Emma Cutting. Mr. Saunders then announced supper—the Boston spread, brown bread, beans, cake, coffee, doughnuts and pork. The ladies made a success of the affair although the weather was unpropitious.

SUTRO TUNNEL.—It is rumored that the Sutro tunnel is now in paying ore, and the fact that the Savage has commenced two cross-cuts east of the 2,000 foot level tends to confirm the report. The temperature of the air at the entrance of the tunnel is equal to sixty degrees; at the header it is ninety-eight degrees. The header is dry, all the water flowing out of the ground east of the header. This shows that they are now working over ground drained by the Savage and the Hale & Norcross Companies. The tunnel is now in 19,219 feet and is 937 feet from the west wall of the Comstock lode. The flow of water is 1,285,000 gallons per day.

THE NEW DOLLAR.—A lot of impecunious wretches are complaining that the Goddess of Liberty on the new silver dollar is not as comely and symmetric about the head as she should be. Some have it that her chin is too prominent, another that she has too much cheek, and Dan De Quille says she is not bald headed. Those who owe the *Gazette* will not hurt our feelings by paying such indebtedness in the new dollar. Even trades, halves or quarters will not be refused.

REGISTER.—Don't forget to register in order that you may vote on the school tax. Everyone is interested in this matter. Shall we have good school facilities, or shall we crowd our children into mean school houses and half educate them? This is the question? Old voters cannot vote, unless registered for this special vote. Remember next Thursday is the last day of grace. Go and register and vote yes, and get your friends to do the same.

AND AGAIN.—A Nevada man has the eloquence of a Cicero, the attentive memory of a Richelieu and a brain as large as Webster's. He was fined three dollars and costs.—*Boston Post.*

Who would have thought that the *Journal's* local on Crit. Thornton, of Eureka, would have found its way even to the "Hub of the Universe?"

I. E. James and C. L. Anderson, the well known civil engineers, are making a preliminary survey of a route for an extension of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad to Bodie and Aurora, from a point near the Mound House.

DRAMATIC.—The Good Templars are hunting up a drama, and we expect soon to witness something exciting. "The Murphy Blues," "The Templar's Revenge," "Rum has Made Me Mad," or something kindred we presume will be the title of the play.

Ophir takes an assessment of \$1 per share. Refreshing, this.

Jottings.

There is some talk of a week's vacation in the public schools. A week's rest at the end of a three months' term is a good thing for teachers and scholars.

Mr. A. Redewill, the polite, loquacious agent of A. L. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, is in town.

Next Tuesday is the last day of grace for registering to vote on the special school tax. A typographical error made us say Thursday. Tuesday is the day, gentlemen, don't fail to register and vote "Tax, yes."

Mr. Jose, has a fine lot of minnows which are capital fish bait. Give him a call before going fishing.

U. S. Marshal Ash summoned C. A. Lee, M. C. Lake, J. C. Hagerman, L. B. Walker, Richard Nash and D. C. Martin, from Washoe county, to appear at Carson next Tuesday and act as trial jurors in the U. S. District Court.

Hay is in demand in Carson. It will be in demand in Reno before another month rolls away.

The trial of Harrington, the Virginia City murderer, will commence in the District Court next Monday. The trial will be one of special interest, but not so long as that of Rover.

The Cupola furnace will be ready for operation next week. The iron and mason work is now nearly completed. This time for success.

Mark Hopkins, one of the C. P. R. R. Directors, died to-day in San Francisco.

Sixteen coaches of emigrants have passed through here to California, during the past three days. What these deluded persons will do in California these hard times God alone knows.

Elsewhere will be found a local ad. directing those who wish anything in the harness line where to go.

Mrs. Moe's funeral was largely attended this afternoon. The Odd Fellows and Champions of the Red Cross were out in full regalia, while many other friends were present. The funeral rites both at the church and cemetery were quite impressive.

IMPROVEMENT.—Trade has improved during the past month with our merchants and money is easier than it has been. There is a larger business done in this town than many who seriously feel the hard times are led to presume. The trade in cattle and hay has greatly enlivened the trade market, while the open weather has enabled those at a distance to come to Reno and do their trading. The late rains have and will prove of great benefit while every industry anticipates a revival in business. As we take it, our dull times will gradually disappear. We need in these times to cast our eyes about us that every means of adding new strength and life to our town and county may promptly be acted upon.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.—To-morrow evening the Workingmen hold a public meeting at the Reno Opera House. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 7:30. All those who signed the roll are requested to be present to pass upon the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws of the party. Several speeches will be made during the evening. The President and others of the new move say that it is not the intention of the Nevada Workingmen to be guided by the acts and law-defying expressions of Kearney. They say: "We mean business, but law abiding; we believe we have just grounds for action and shall maintain a lawful party organization."

COUNTY TAXES.—The County Commissioners meet next Monday. Among other business, they will determine the percentage of tax to be levied. We presume the county tax this year will be \$1.35 on the \$100 of taxable property. The county expenses last year aggregated \$67,000. The amount of taxable property was something over \$3,500,000 and the licence tax was nearly \$10,000. A tax of \$1.40 on \$4,000,000 gives a tax revenue of \$56,000, which with the licence tax makes a total of \$66,000, or a less amount than the past years expenses. But the Commissioners say that this year's county expenses will not be as large as they were last year.

Blaine's handwriting looks like two Massachusetts lobsters trying to tear each other's claws off.

He is a relative of the local reporter of this paper.

MARKET REPORT.

San Francisco Market.

The changes in the market prices of greatest interest to the readers of this report are a fall of a few cents in bacon hams, lard, and one cent in the price of beef. Trade is improving in both markets; although money is very close. Real estate transactions have been very light in this county during the past month.

Gold opened to-day in New York at 101 1/4.

Currency—99@99 1/4.

Silver—2 1/2 discount. In the London market, 54 1/2 d.

Trades—97@97 1/4.

FLOUR—Extra is jobbing at \$6 1/4 @6 3/4.

WHEAT—\$1 95@2 00.

BARLEY—\$1 30@1 45.

OATS—\$1 40@1 75.

CORN MEAL—2 1/4@2c.

POTATOES—\$2 00@2 50.

ONIONS—1 00@ 75.

BEANS—3@6.

HAMS—11@13c.

BACON—11 @14c.

LARD—11@15c.

TURKEYS—20@25c. 3 lb. doz.

CHICKENS—\$6@12 1/2 doz.

EGGS—20c@25 1/2 doz.

BUTTER—20@25c.

CHEESE—15@20c.

HONEY—10@14c.

WOOL—11@20c.

SYRUP—70c 1/2 gal.

BEEF—5@8 1/2c.

MUTTON—5@8c.

PORK—6@8c; Dressed, 8 1/2c.

HIDES—Dry, 19 1/2@20; Salted, 7@9c.

TALLOW—6@7c.

SALT—Coarse Liverpool, \$18@20; Dairy, \$24@25 1/2 ton.

HAY—\$12@18 1/2 ton.

LUMBER—Rough, \$12 1/2@17.

FLOORING—20@25.

BLASTING POWDER—50@75c.

QUICKSILVER—43c.

HONEY—10@18c. 3 lb. lb.

Reno Market.

FLOUR—Extra \$4 50@4 75 3 lb. C.

WHEAT—\$3 00@3 1/4.

BARLEY—\$3 35@2 45.

OATS—\$2 90@3 25.

CORN MEAL—4 1/2c.

POTATOES—2@2 1/2c.

HAY—Baled, \$18@18; Loose, \$10.

ONIONS—3c.

BEANS—6@8c.

HAMS—17@18c.

BACON—16@18c.

LARD—16@20c.

CHICKENS—\$6@9 per doz.

TURKEYS—20c. 3 lb. lb.

TROUT—19@20c. 3 lb. lb.

EGGS—35@40c.

BUTTER—25@30c.

CHEESE—20c.

APPLES—\$2 75@3 00 3 lb. box.

SYRUP—Best, \$1 00 1/2 gal.

SALT—Coarse—Leete's Salt, \$25; Dairy, \$55 1/2 ton.

POWDER—Vulcan, 50@70c. 3 lb. lb.

Santa Cruz Blasting, \$4@4 1/4 1/2 keg.

WOOL—Nevada, 12 1/2@14c, Oregon, 15 1/2@16c.

HIDES—14@15c; Culls at value.

BEEF CATTLE—6@8c.

HOGS—6@6 1/2c.

SHEEP—6@8c.

PELTS—Including fleece, 10@75c.

BAILING ROPE—14@16c.

GRAIN SACKS—8@12 1/2c.

TALLOW—6@7c.

LUMBER—Rough, \$16@18.

FLOORING—\$35@37 1/2.

SHINGLES—Pine \$3@3 1/4 3 lb. M; Redwood, \$4 1/2@4 62 1/2 3 lb. M.

WOOD—\$5@6 1/4 3 lb. cord.

ADVERTISE.—Three young wizzards with large handbills announced that they would make a grand ledgerman expose. To be economical they did not advertise in the *Gazette* or *Journal* nor pass around the usual comps. The result was no audience and the sudden departure of the trio. They have paid for the lesson.

PRISONERS.—Sheriff W. H. Huyck, of Nye county, last night brought three prisoners from his county down to Reno, and this morning took them to Carson. Their names are D. Tabig, Tom Fitzgerald and Geo. Donaldson. Their terms of incarceration are one and a half and two years.

ASSESSMENT.—The Trustees of the Justice Mining Company, this afternoon levied an assessment on that stock of \$1.50 per share. This means more hardships for those who hold Justice and have not the money to dabble in stocks.

"Sagedom."

A vendor of peanuts on South C street, Virginia City, by the name of Mr. Birnbaum finds that the way of the transgressor is hard. The law has him for selling whisky to Indians. Pass him over to Kearney.

According to the *Sentinel*, the average yield of the ores of Eureka, is one-third gold to two-thirds silver.

Divorces are becoming fashionable in Carson. Two have been granted within a fortnight, and one is on the tapis now.

Nagle, who shot Callahan in Gold Hill, has been held to appear before the Grand Jury with bail fixed at \$3,000.

Winemucca is struggling successfully with a telephone and a dramatic society.

A. W. Acheson, a member from Eureka of the Nevada Assembly last Winter, attempting to obtain a divorce from his wife in California, it seems perjured himself, and is now on trial for that crime before the San Francisco Police Court.

The White Pine *News* pays its compliments to sweet William H.:

A "dead duck" is what people out here call Hobart. And if his goose is not cooked now the people of Eastern Nevada will see that it is "well done" next November, if he comes before them as a candidate for public favors.

The new machinery is set over the Grand Prize mine and is working all right. It has full capacity for 1200 feet, and the shaft will now be pushed down as fast as possible. Leach, the contractor, is now working four shifts of six hours each upon the work and is making every day count.

The editor of the *Tuscarora Times-Review* has made a thorough personal examination of the Navajo mine and is unqualified in his expressions of praise. He says there is plenty of ore for an indefinite period and with every indication for something better and better as explorations go on.

There is beginning to be some little travel to Lake Tahoe.

Otto Greenwood, of Carson, proposes to write up the life and adventures of Hank Monk.

An old lady in Aurora was, a few days since, knocked down and badly wounded by a furious boar that was wandering unmuzzled around the streets. The lady was doctored and the hog was shot.

In the past eighteen days California shipped \$1,268,000; Con. Virginia, in the past two weeks, \$780,163. Those heavy shipments mean business and dividends.

The artesian well being sunk in Elko has attained a depth of 375 feet.

The travel between Tuscarora and Elko is so great that an extra stage is run.

Humboldt county has an area of 19,000 miles—nearly one-sixth of the entire State.

The Palisade coal vein is 24 feet thick. Sinking will be commenced at once.

An experiment made in one of the Central Pacific railroad locomotives with the Palisade coal proves it to be a good article of fuel for railroad purposes.

Carrie Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Jane Cooper, was married to J. M. Ward, the actor, in San Francisco last Tuesday. The ceremony was performed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and Mrs. Ward started for Virginia City at 4:30. The happy bride is now in Virginia City and Ward in Frisco.

The Standard new shaft at Bodie was down 303 feet. On the 16th the company shipped \$16,387, the first for the month.

Dennis O'Keefe was run over and killed by a butcher wagon in Eureka on Monday last.

The Grand Prize on Tuesday shipped bullion worth \$10,518 44.

A friend writing to Prof. W. F. Stewart thus speaks of the Navajo mine at Tuscarora: "Navajo is looming up, and we all think that in sixty days from now it will be the leading mine of the camp. The ore on the 150 level is full of wire and native silver for nearly 300 feet, with the ledge from three to four feet in thickness. The Independence mill is running on Navajo ore and is paying well. Sixty-four tons of that ore, which has been lying in the street at the Young America ever since they commenced work at the mine, was worked at the Independence mill and yielded over \$3,400, nearly \$2,900 of which was in gold."

Eastern News.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The dead-lock continues. It is stated that Russia is quite ready to make considerable concessions if it can be shown they are for the general good and that the Powers will enter the congress with a desire of arriving at a durable settlement and not simply to undo what has been done. It is believed, however, that the English Government is animated by a very different spirit.

BERLIN, March 28.—The *Tagblatt* says Prince Bismarck's latest attempt at mediation between England and Russia has thus far been unsuccessful. This proposal was that Russia should indicate beforehand the points in the treaty which she agrees should be discussed at the congress. Russia has not yet replied to this proposal.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies to-day voted the salary of the Vice President of the Ministry, but rejected a motion for transferring the administration of crown lands from the Ministry of Finance to that of Agriculture, and for creating a Ministry of Railways. Both these propositions were supported by Prince Bismarck and opposed by the National Liberals.

On account of the determination of the National Liberals to reject the bill which Bismarck strongly urges for a special Railway Ministry, it is not impossible that Bismarck will dissolve the House and appeal to the country.

LONDON, March 28.—A correspondent at Paris telegraphs: It is reported to-night that the majority of the Left are inclined to accept a compromise with the Senate on the budget dispute. Should this disposition prove fallacious a serious conflict would appear to be inevitable.

Mrs. Winnifred Huron, of Empire was the 26 adjudged in Carson to be insane and was last evening taken to the Nevada Insane Asylum at Stockton, Cal. Her case is one of peculiar sadness. Mrs. H. leaves a family of five children under the care and provision of her husband. Her insanity takes a peculiar form, the symptoms of which are thus given by the *Tribune*: "In her wild moments she tears her clothes and destroys everything within her reach, and at one time attempted to kill her youngest child. In her more rational periods she is silent in speech and clutches at imaginary objects. The large family are utterly cast down by the unfortunate condition of their mother."

Mr. Chas. V. Whiting, a Carsonite, who was on the divide between Virginia City and Gold Hill, last Sunday evening, was on Sabbath night relieved of a gold watch and \$86 in coin by three robbers. Chas. believes the Comstock a very wicked place. The moral may be, that the innocent dwellers at the Capitol should not take all their jewelry and available coin with them when they go to the metropolis.

The case of the United States vs. Samuel J. Tilden, to recover \$150,000 of back income tax, was before Judge Blatchford of the U. S. District Court for New York Tuesday, when some points were gained for the plaintiff. The case is now to proceed to trial by jury on the question of the amount of the income during the years in which Tilden made no returns.

Minister Cairoli, in the Italian Chambers on Tuesday, set forth the programme of the new Ministry. He said, among other things, that it was their intention to maintain Italy's neutrality in the present foreign complications, and reduce some taxes pressing heaviest on the poor. The speech was much cheered.

The colliers of Dean Forest, England, have received notice of five per cent. reduction in wages. The owners of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire collieries have accepted the compromise proposed by the men, and wages have been reduced five per cent. instead of seven and a half.

Much complaint is made by Anti-Mormon residents of Utah against Governor Emery of that Territory. They have petitioned the President to remove him because he is not acting in harmony with this party, and winks at polygamous marriages.

Count Andrassy has informed Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador to Vienna, that Austria would remain neutral in the event of an Anglo-Russian war.

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Friday, March 29th, 1878.

A Word to the Workingmen.

Saturday evening our citizens were again called on to sign the roll to the Workingmen's platform. They were solicited to step to the front and by positive action ally themselves on the side of a new cause which seeks abruptly, if needs be, to right grievances at least presumed to exist. Now let us as working men talk over this matter in a dispassionate way. Let us quietly consider what is our real condition, and what it may be in the near future, and whether the Workingmen's move, as it is peculiarly called, is calculated to do for us the good which all honest laborers seek, viz: the amelioration of his every condition, and the advancement of himself and class in property, education and moral, social and political influence. We are, in the first place, not in California. We are Nevadans. We are in a new State, where mining and agriculture are yet in their infancy. In whatever direction we turn our attention we find opportunities for the expenditure of capital and labor. And these two are not by nature at war with each other. Although distinct forces, and at times clashing together, yet little can be accomplished at any place in any business without their union.

Every honest man recognizes the fact that the immigration of the Chinese to this country is the result of an experiment of two decades' standing. The United States Government saw that for commercial and numerous other purposes trade relations with China and Japan were desirable. So they are to-day. The evil came in a misconception by our Government of its generous duties as a Republican Government. We are the superior race, and should have acted with appropriate and politic dignity in our intercourse with that pagan nation. Instead of so acting, we interceded, we pleaded with them not only to let us trade with them, but we would, in consideration of that royal favor, suffer ourselves to be invaded without restriction by any thing in human shape which the Orient might spew upon us, while we were content to visit but five Chinese ports. Thus our avarice plunged us into a condition of affairs to which we had given little thought, or else presumed would little effect a Government so thoroughly American, so strong in its make-up, so enduringly founded on intelligent, liberal principles. None or more liable to deception than those who fancy themselves most healthy, most strong, most vigorous. Intelligent caution in government as in individual life is the safeguard from seductive error. Now, as a Government, first we may say as a people, we feel the approaching—

and in California the present—baneful effects of a large and rapidly increasing horde of Chinese. They are a peculiar people, very ingenious, industrious and frugal, and we feel that in coming in contact with them our generous nature is robbed, as it were, of virtue. We like to live outside of stern economy, and we admire the nobler qualities of the mind and heart. To be sure we are many of us too sordid, too grasping for money, yet our graspings are more inclusive and far-reaching, more generous and ennobling than that of the Chinese. We have been reared differently, and the ancestral inheritances of the past centuries have made us a widely different people from the Semitic races. The European is our brother and we are of the same parentage. But the Asiatic is to us a stranger in blood, nor is there in or about him of right or by nature that unites with us to

make and augment symmetrical, healthful, national life.

The Chinese problem is now before Congress. Both parties on the Pacific Coast are a unit on this question. Both parties have strong, able, honest men, and if the people want these men to represent them, to be their local and national officers they must say so. It is axiomatic to say, that as a general rule if the people are honest the public officers are the same, and the converse. Political corruption is slowly purged and removed from office and the people by the honest, positive action and growth of the people. Let our energies be cautiously devoted to the accomplishment of plain duties. Then shall our action not have been crude and harmful, but to the attainment of needed reforms, the securing of desirable results.

A Nuisance Which Should be Abated.

We intend to advocate in the *Reveille* the enactment of a law by the next Legislature, abolishing the right of trial by jury in petty cases of misdemeanor. Jury trials in such cases are in most instances not only a farce, but an outrageous nuisance. Men clearly guilty of assault and battery and disturbing the peace and offenses of like grade demand jury trials, and by so doing bring trouble and inconvenience to the community at large, to say nothing of the useless expense thereby saddled on the country. Merchants, mechanics, miners, laborers, and others whose time is money, are taken from their vocations, to the injury of their business or the loss of valuable time, and compelled to sit as jurors in some petty case, which could be decided by the Justice of the Peace before whom the case is tried in five minutes after he has heard the evidence. If a man is innocent he has as good a chance to be acquitted by one man as by twelve; if he is guilty—and clearly so—he often gets off because one consistent man cannot convince eleven obstinate ones.—R. R. Reveille.

Such a change would be a blessing to every small community in the State. Austin no doubt has the same experience as Reno and every other town. A notorious drunk or disturber of the peace is brought into court and summons all his remaining strength to say "I demand jury trial." That's about all the defense he needs. He can then sleep through the rest of the trial, secure that some stickler or quibble will hang the jury. Not a vagrant or sneak thief in the country but knows that this glorious land of liberty provides him a jury trial, and in nine cases out of ten juries on petty cases hang.

In larger cities the custom is more after the order of common sense:

"Well, officer, how have you there?"

"John Doe, sir; drunk and disorderly."

"Ever been here before?"

"Yes, sir; an old offender."

"John Doe, you are sentenced to six months in jail, and I hope you will not be brought here again."

John Doe is not offered any chance to disturb a community and "make Rome howl" without being punished therefor. He has no jury to appeal to, and while he suffers for his misdemeanor, business men are not bothered with his mandarin statements, nor are there long and tedious trials at the taxpayer's expense.

There should also be a law enacted compelling parties to civil suits to pay for all jury fees incurred. The present statute makes them pay only for those who try the case and the county pays from 40 to 100 who were rejected upon airy quibbles entirely insufficient for excluding them. Were litigants obliged to pay, they would be satisfied more easily. The *Reveille* will succeed, we hope, and we shall be glad to assist.

After Him.

Mr. C. E. Apponyi informed us yesterday that he was used to being abused, and it seems he has need of endurance. The *Reveille*, in referring to the offer of the Senatorship to Fair says that it was no doubt for coin. We do not think this follows of necessity by any means, yet the offer itself was an exceedingly awkward move and should be fully explained.

We interviewed Mr. Apponyi recently upon the subject of this offer and he denied any direct share in the matter. The *Gold Hill News* of last evening says that the gentleman admitted an active share in the matter in his speech at Gold Hill, and says there could have been no necessity for introducing O'Brien to Fair, since the former has been an old Comstock miner for years. We state these matters as they are reported, and hope Mr. Apponyi will go into the Senatorial subject more at length.

The Tuttle Bill.

In the California Assembly, on Saturday, Tuttle's bill "To Encourage Mining and Suppress Stock Gambling" passed the Assembly by a vote of 52 to 15. The vote indicates a final passage of the bill, and the Governor will no doubt affix his signature. We have published the text of the bill, and believe that it is properly named, that it will encourage the legitimate industry of mining and decrease the number of Overman-Justice-Alta-Ophir steals. The *Enterprise*, of yesterday, awards to Governor Irwin the honor of prompting the measure, and then scratches that gentleman very vigorously. We do not admire the Democratic Governor of California, nor do the sagacious men who are helping him to make laws, but we believe that the bill in question should pass.

The burden of the *Enterprise's* complaint is that the bill will hurt California. Let us see whether it will hurt Nevada. The bill in general proposes to place restrictions and taxes upon stock gambling in California such as do not exist in this State. Such restrictions will certainly drive a large portion of this business across the mountains to us, where it belongs. This has, indeed, been one of the principal arguments against the measure in California. It has been feared that some of Nevada's business would be done in this State. It has been feared that the caller's cry might be heard in this State and Nevada cease to be a county in California. We may safely say that Nevada has made the millions of California, has built the mansions and palaces of San Francisco, and made her one of the great silver markets of the world. All this has been done at the expense of our own cities and to the neglect of our own rights as a State. If our mines have been productive, we have enjoyed no increase of taxable property from that source. If the investments have been enormous, no portion of the earnings have remained with us. We have branch banks, and branch offices, and men come to us merely for the commission paid for taking our money elsewhere. We have permitted this dependence to grow upon us until we have lost all standing and are as a State subject to the sweet will of San Franciscans who buy and sell us, not even allowing us to retain the commissions earned by the transfer.

Now, if the bill in question should suppress stock gambling entirely in California, will it not inure to our benefit. If it places a check upon the spirit there will that spirit not be free again with us? We hope that the Tuttle bill may pass and have full effect, also that the next Legislature in Nevada will pass such laws as will encourage the transfer of Nevada's business to her own cities and encourage the settlement of those who want our securities upon the soil from which we have taken San Francisco. Let the Tuttle Bill pass by all means, and we will strengthen its provisions next Winter in a manner which will give Nevada principal offices instead of branches. We do not see how the *Enterprise* can oppose the bill except on the hypothesis that it owns seats in the San Francisco Stock Board.

It would afford us much pleasure to know who steals our *Virginia Chronicle*, or whether we are accorded the privilege of a copy daily. We get one about twice each week, that is when the weather is clear, but a slight rain cloud or some equally trifling cause seems strong enough to stop the *Chronicle* for weeks. If we suspected that a mailing clerk was trifling with our affections we should journey to the Comstock. A blood-curdling murder and Coroner's inquest would speedily follow.

An international exhibition of assinine tendencies was held in London recently. The channel through which these qualities found expression was a prolonged walk. Vaughn and O'Leary were the central figures, and the latter won. He walked 530 miles. All this and yet the laboring classes are out of work.

RETURNED.—Miss Cora Verne, one of the young ladies who appeared with the Adah Richmond Burlesque Troupe during their season in Eureka, has returned to the Base Range, in search of her heart, lost during her recent stay here. Rumor has it that a well-known artist will lead her to the altar on Saturday evening next.—*Sentinel*.

On Saturday last the ten-mile trotting match at the Bay District tract between Controller and Jack Stewart for \$1,000 aside, was won by Controller in 27.30.

"Take It Back."

That settles the question so far as the proposal is concerned, but Mr. Kelly of the *Appeal*, acute accurate man, discovers a large negro in this fence. Mr. Williams is an honest intelligent gentleman, and his proposition was made solely in the interest of the people. Mr. Kelly, however, with his keen insight, says it is a scheme to keep money here for colonization purposes at the next election. We do not imagine that Mr. Kelly bestowed much thought upon the question, and hence he is wrong. We do not imagine either that if he had thought upon it he would have been right. Mr. Kelly has merely offered an insult gratis to a very worthy man and the people whose interests he defends.

The *Reno Gazette* gives us the above shot on the Hobart-Williams editorial. The editor is a little off, Mr. Kelly did not write the article referred to nor the second in yesterday's issue. Take it back.—*Carson Appeal*.

We take it back. You will please consider the words Mr. Kelly as symbols which we used, to stand for any man who writes in the *Appeal* without the ability to understand his subjects, or the grace to avoid insult and injustice to his superior. Let this should prove a little obscure we go on to say that County Auditor Williams is a man against whom no breath of suspicion ever prevailed, and we respectfully decline to join you in hissing at an honest gentleman merely because he is a Democrat. Your character Mr. X. would be entirely changed, could you for a few short days do that which is we fear impossible for you—Simulate the intelligence of the gentleman you accuse.

In regard to the other article referred to, as published in the *Appeal*, we have very little to say. Its exact meaning is a mystery between the writer and his maker, but we catch a glimpse of an apology which is no doubt considered sufficient. Passing the point which ordinary intelligence should have seen, that personal assaults are not valuable as merely affording opportunities for clumsy reactions, we advise Mr. X. to employ the private letter in future, after the fashion of Mr. Kelly, his boss. That gentleman no sooner insults the *Reveille* than he retracts by letter, and that would be your best hold. We cheerfully clear Mr. Kelly of all share in this insulting attack. The credit of it would be only enjoyable to his inferiors.

Lieutenant-General Kearney, candidate to be, and President of the Workingmen's Party, really seems to have captured the baggage. An anti-Kearney meeting called for Saturday last in San Francisco, is thus described:

About 600 men had gathered in Horticultural Hall in response to the call issued by C. P. Duane. At 2:30 Duane mounted the platform and stated the object of the meeting—opposition to the Spring Valley claim. In that connection he said the matter was finally disposed of, as a telegram from Sacramento stated that the bill had been killed. The other object of the meeting, he said, was to show citizens that they could hold a meeting without being bulldozed. He defied any bulldozer to get on the stage, and said he was prepared for them. "At the other meeting," said Duane, "a man named Dennis Kearney"—"Three cheers for Kearney" yelled one of the audience, and a roar for Kearney followed. "I don't care who you cheer," said Duane, "but I am glad to see." A howl of derision followed, but Duane put the stop to the fun by adjourning the meeting, and the audience dispersed. Chief Kirkpatrick, Captain Short, and a large posse of police were present, but there was no call for their services.

If the Grass Valley Union may be believed, some very important bills have been prepared for introduction in the California Legislature—among them, one to protect people against the impositions of peanut dealers. The first section provides for the appointment by the Governor of fifty-two Peanut Inspectors. Section third reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of such Inspectors to inspect each peanut introduced into the city or town over which said Inspector has jurisdiction. All peanuts shall be tested by crushing the shell and eating the contents. If the same shall prove decayed or defective, the owner thereof shall forfeit the same; and if the same prove good, eatable and conducive to health, the Inspector shall be entitled to the same as his fee for inspection."

One Griffith went after the scalp of George Schultz in San Francisco two or three days ago. He called at the office of Mr. Schultz, and after entering and closing the door, drew a pistol, made Schultz swear that he would pay him \$1,400 the next day—the amount which Griffith said he had lost in stocks. Instead of paying him the money at the appointed time, Schultz placed a detective on the track of Griffith and had him arrested.

Workingmen.

The *Elko Post* takes what we consider a very correct view of the present situation and the proposed organization of a Workingmen's party. That journal favors the expulsion of the Chinese, and believes that the two great parties can not afford to antagonize the new political element. The *Post*, with us, while not endorsing communism in any form, or admitting the necessity for an organized crusade, allows the probability of such a move, and gives good reasons therefor. Kearney is also warned that his incendiary talk will not be well received in a State where the drones are largely in the minority. The great mass of those who oppose the Workingmen's Association do so rather from a misunderstanding, first of their own position and the conditions which will favorably or unfavorably affect them; and secondly, from a misunderstanding of the objects of the organization. All the workers of the country, whether merchants or manufacturers, authors or artisans, have interests and possessions in common, and in the sense in which the word is used, few men in this country ever cease to be workingmen. The character of his work may be entirely dissimilar from that usually known as manual labor, but the same evils that menace the prosperity of the laborer on the streets must ultimately affect the welfare of the most intellectual worker in the land, and the new organization will include in its ranks all who clearly perceive that the interests of all classes are connected with the welfare of each.

The Coming Attack on Hayes.

The New York *Herald's* special, speaking of Hayes' probable attack on the Administration, says:

Conkling, it is again reported, will make a speech reviewing the first year of Hayes' Administration, and denouncing it with great bitterness. It is the intention of the Anti-Hayes party to force the Southern Democrats to defend the President, in the hope that such defense would embitter Northern Republicans. Democratic Senators are very generally willing to let the handfull of Administration Republicans in the Senate reply to the attacks on Hayes.

We rather like to hear of these attacks. They strengthen a good man who has already a firm and increasing hold upon the American people. But it must appear a little foolish to Conservative Republicans that a number of their leaders in Congress are content, a few to attack the President, the remainder to defend him, while the Democratic Congressman laugh in their sleeves at this folly, or fan to an occasional flame an unnecessary dislike which Conkling et al hold against Hayes.

NO REWARD.—It appears that a notion prevails that a reward of \$30,000 is offered by the State of Nevada for the discovery of a good workable mine of coal of a quality equal to the Rocky Mountain coal. For the information of some who have inquired in regard to this matter we may state that we have put the question to Professor W. Frank Stewart, and he says that no reward has ever been offered by this State for the discovery of a coal mine. The Professor pronounces some of the specimens sent to this office for examination, and supposed to be the croppings of coal, igneous matter—basalt and obsidian. Some of these specimens closely resemble anthracite coal in color and luster, while others, of a gray color, are crystallized and may be said to be miniature columns of basalt.

Why there should be no coal found in Nevada is a mystery to us. We had supposed from very reliable sources that in fact there is much coal in this State. Coal is found in the more recently formed Coast range Mountains of California, why not in these older, huge earth and rock pillars of Nature, the Sierras.

How THEY Do IT.—The *Gold Hill News* says: They were passing a woodpile near the depot last night—a man and a woman. Suddenly the woman was seen to throw her shawl on the ground, the man quickly put two large sticks of wood in it and carefully wrapped the shawl around them. When the two came out from the shadow of the wood pile the man was carrying what appeared to be a baby. They passed the sharp-eyed watchman, and he never suspected anything. Nothing like strategy.

The three Mollie Maguires, Hester, Tully and McHugh, were executed at Bloomsburg Pa., at 11:07 Monday morning.

Sharon-Kearney-Apponyi.

Simple Simon, a San Francisco correspondent to the *Virginia Chronicle*, throws his crucial light upon Senator Sharon's finances, defies Kearney and denounces Apponyi as a probable fraud. It may never have occurred to this versatile dish-up of San Francisco news, that those to whom healludes may withstand his criticisms and yet live successful lives. We know that they will feel badly, but hear him:

AN OBJECT OF COMPASSION.

Poor Sharon! I am almost inclined to pity him! Loaded down to the guards with unrealizable property—his hotel mortgaged up to the very roof, his Ophir in the Nevada Bank vaults, his Justice almost valueless, his other stocks choked up with assessments, his V. and T. Railroad in the hands of D. O. Mills, his Union mills idle, himself the prey of harpies, the victim of thieving lobbyists and legislators, and the target for all manner of abuse—I wonder that he does not succumb to it all, and walk over to Nevada Block some morning and say: "Here—I am tired of strife; take me into camp and put me on the pay-roll. Take all I have—take my hotel, my mills, everything—give me a full release from debt, and let me go to Washington and act as your bullion agent both in name and in fact."

NOW OF SAN FRANCISCO'S DICTATOR.

The fact is our whole city government is afraid of Kearney. His blood-curdling cry of "Hemp!" seems to sink into the souls of them all, from Mayor to Poundmaster, and they shiver in their boots at every mention of the name of Kearney. His sublime impudence—his overshadowing assurance—his adamant cheek—make them stand aghast. At that meeting the other day some of our most prominent citizens were present, but their tongues seemed paralyzed when Kearney got up.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT APPONYI.

Speaking of Kearney I see you have one Apponyi, an unnaturalized Greek, over in Virginia, trying to stir up the laboring men there into something like Kearneyism. Kearney told me day before yesterday that his party had nothing to do with Apponyi, and that he had gone to Nevada entirely on his own hook. He didn't say so, but he gave me to distinctly understand that the real Simon pure Kearney-Wellock-Knight party didn't go much on Apponyi, and that he was acting in Nevada entirely without their authority. I guess Apponyi is a fraud.

We care little whether Apponyi is a fraud or not. No one gave Kearney any authority. He simply assumed it, and the people of California stand by him. To-day they bear him on their shoulders, to-morrow schisms may divide his party, and he may be deposed. Apponyi started a workingmen's party in Virginia City and Reno, and certainly betrays very kindred talents to Kearney; and has as much right to act here or elsewhere as the "Dictator of San Francisco." If we Americans let Greeks or Hungarians, or other foreigners lead us, they certainly are not to blame. But nationality need not govern. Are these men in and of themselves proper leaders? The truth is no; but they find cause for action; they step to the front and organize, in numbers and crude strength, a strong party. This is fact, potential energy for those who oppose the present move. They court opposition and live healthily upon it. Shall we be foolish enough to furnish it? San Francisco did so, and San Francisco is to-day in the hands of the workingmen. Persecute them, and their crudities take orderly shape; their exaggerated wrongs become real, and the pent-up torrent will turn loose on the Pacific Coast ensuring results very probably in many particulars baneful to the country, and unexpected and unsought by the Workingmen themselves. Their move is not child's play nor is it a weak creation of the day. A number of leading men in San Francisco, as we take it, have gone partly into the new organization to guide its members from doing violence to society and their own cause. Good will result from this party if it is properly managed. The intentions of most of these men are good. Let us not fan their passions into a flame, and ourselves lead them to indiscreet acts. If they are inherently weak they will fall by themselves; and if weak we will only support them by our opposition. The fire burns, the fuel is at hand, and we are working at the bellows! Their action is in the nature of an experiment. If they do the people, the country and themselves good, we shall hail their success. If they fail, it shall not be from want of effort nor because of an absolute want of grounds for action.

Mr. McDonald, of Prosser Creek, planted eighty thousand eastern trout in Prosser creek last week, and Mr. Redding, the Fish Commissioner, also planted a large number in Donner Lake.—*Truckee Republican*.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Fishy.

Low Freight—The Result

Two rival fish managers of Winnemucca were recently competing for the trade in Truckee trout, and by the way Truckee trout are the finest finny food which ever ameliorated the Lenten season. The good people of Winnemucca, as we were about to say, in their search for the edible, and toothsome, naturally created a brisk demand for the trout which comes from the Truckee, and two rival dealers competed for the trade. One, however, found that while fish were fresh and sweet upon arrival, they were allowed to stay upon his shelves until they decayed and "smelt to heaven." He organized an investigating committee and swore to allow the escape of no guilty man, he found that his neighbor sold fish minus the freight, and further that the finny flesh were smuggled from some western point. The *Silver State* says that a Wadsworth dealer made it a point to put boxes of trout on the cars just as the trains were leaving, and request the train men, as a favor to deliver them in Winnemucca without the knowledge of the agent Frank Free is investigating the matter and it is rumored that several employees have been discharged. The practice is, of course, reprehensible, but if the facts alleged are true, the dealers are more guilty than the train men.

Insane.

The Chinaman Muggins, who some three months ago was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail, and the time of whose sentence expired more than a week ago, was last Saturday pronounced by Judge Wright to be insane, and was taken that evening to Stockton by Sheriff Lamb. Muggins, it will be remembered, disturbed the Lyceum two weeks ago. Mr. Cossitt was making a brilliant speech in behalf of suffering woman, and had grown quite eloquent over her voting rights, when Muggins had an attack and jumped from the top of the cell chamber down to the floor of the corridor. Cossitt is firmly of the opinion that the Chinaman was not feeling badly, nor had his mind been upset by said attorney's speech, nor did he attempt to get as far as he could from the suffragist because Chinese are opposed to woman's voting, but that he accidentally came to be *non compos mentis* from a disruption of the harmony of the cerebro-spinal functions by the medulla oblongata refusing to do faithful message work, when the patient had an attack of the Spring fever, superinduced by the approach of warm weather and the fear that the Reno Congressional Lyceum would confer upon woman the elective franchise. He was taken to Stockton because the Nevada Asylum, formerly kept at Woodbridge, has been removed to Stockton.

STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—We have not learned whether or not the Trustees of this school district will follow the example of the School Trustees of Virginia City, Gold Hill and Carson, and give our public school teachers a vacation to enable them to attend the State Teachers' Institute, to be held at Carson, commencing April 22d. State Superintendent S. P. Kelley is stirring himself to have a successful institute. It will be the first one ever held in this State, and should be attended by every teacher of Washoe, Ormsby, and Storey counties. We trust our Trustees will encourage our teachers to attend the State Institute.

TO INSURANCE AGENTS.—Mr. Davies informs us that the State Controller and himself were in Virginia a few days ago stirring up fire insurance agents to comply with the law requiring them to file articles of incorporation in the county in which they do business; also to show by certificate who their appointed agent is. Companies that violate this law by issuing policies may be fined \$2,000. A two per cent tax on the premium is also required. Our insurance agents will bear in mind the above facts and not be caught napping. The insured are also interested in this matter.

Mr. H. B. Maxon has just completed an excellent map of this town. It may be seen at Waldo & Julien's law office.

Killed.

Last Saturday evening between 8 and 9 o'clock a young man of some 18 Winters, lost his life near Brown's Station on the V. & T. R. R. The case is a peculiar one, and of it very little is known. As far as we could learn from the testimony taken before the Coroner's Jury and other sources, the accident probably occurred in the following manner: The young man was a tramp, and in attempting to get on board of the evening express train was struck on the head by some part of the car and from this blow fell heavily against some blunt object, as the end of a railroad tie, which crushed in a portion of his skull causing instant death. He was found shortly before 10 o'clock that evening lying by the side of the track, his head almost against the rail. It was at one time the presumption that he had been hit on the head by some one and his body laid near the track to convey the idea that he had been run over by the train. But this is hardly probable, although not impossible. On Sunday his body was brought into town by Coroner Haslund, and on Monday the Coroner's jury passed judgment in substance as we have stated. There were no letters, pocket-book or marks about him or on his body by which his name or former home might be told. He was buried this afternoon.

No rattle his bones over the stones. He was only a tramp whom nobody owned. No, there was a life there whom a mother loved, and there may have been some merit obscured by unfortunate circumstance.

Workingmen's Meeting.

The Workingmen's meeting last Saturday night was largely attended. About half-past seven that evening, some 200 or more men assembled at Barnett's corner, formed into line and marched to the Court House. They were there addressed by Messrs. Apponyi, Cutting, Hoole, Curran and White. A number of ladies were present, occupying seats in the gallery. The remarks of all the speakers were earnest and pointed, and well received by the large audience. We find that these men may say, and do say, some severe things, but they were in earnest and are gathering strength. Their party, although not of one week's standing, numbers 310 members. There is in this precinct less than 900 voters. Two-fifths of the actual voters are now members of this new party. In the entire county there are about 1600 voters. The Workingmen propose to organize branches in every precinct in the county, and when this shall have been done, fully one-half of our voting population will have joined the new party.

INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.—About 5 A. M. Monday morning the wood-pile of Mr. Leeper, proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, was discovered to be on fire. The wood had evidently been burning for some time and was burning with remarkable evenness throughout the pile. It is cedar wood and was quite wet at the time it was ignited, hence it did not burn better. No ashes had been taken out early this morning, nor was there anything to lead Mr. Leeper to presume otherwise than that the wood had been set on fire by some malicious person. Although no traces of oil were discovered, the supposition is that the wood was lightly sprinkled with coal oil and that the flames destroyed all traces. The coal oil also caused the fire to burn so evenly throughout the wood. Had the wood burned, as it is very probable the incendiary calculated, there might have been a lively time that morning on Plaza street, between Sierra and North Virginia. From the wood the fire could easily have spread to a number of frame buildings, and that at a time when very few people were awake.

There is a great temptation towards repetition amongst journalists, which is, to say the least, reprehensible. We do not propose to fall into the trap and hence, in a spirit of originality, we have this to offer. Every man should keep himself conversant with the doings of men and nations who can affect his own welfare. He can not know all these things neither can he read all things. A library is expensive, but the *Weekly Gazette* only costs four dollars per year. We copy the following kind notice from the *Shoshonean Courier*: "Men of stilted ideas may read the *London Times*. Weather cock politicians may prefer the *N. Y. Herald*, but the *Reno Weekly Gazette* is good enough for us."

Jottings.

Several Chinamen will open a store on Commercial Row next door to the Western Union telegraph office in a few days. The preliminary shelving, etc., is now being performed by Celestial labor.

Several persons have asked about a party and whether the Odd Fellows would give a grand ball on the 26th prox. Gentlemen be patient, there is yet ample time. We presume that our Reno I. O. O. F. will do something handsome.

The boys of "48" Monday morning received a fine fire trumpet which was presented to them by an unknown friend. Whoever the donor is, they request us to say, has their unqualified thanks. The firemen feel very proud over their elegant present.

A rousing Workingmen's meeting will be held to-morrow night at the Reno Opera House.

Messrs. Osburn & Shoemaker have a choice variety of garden seeds.

Mr. E. Meyer, the cigar man, today moved into the store formerly occupied by the City Drug Store, next door to Justice Richardson's office on Virginia street.

Twenty bars of bonanza bullion sped westward Saturday night. Value, \$357,108 51.

Two large signs have just been placed on the bridge, warning teamsters and stockmen not to be careless in traveling over the new bridge, as the side boards are already much warped.

This pleasant weather cannot be excelled.

The river is rising and its waters are quite turbid.

Several friends have kindly remembered our cabinet of mining and other specimens. Kind friends, accept our thanks.

Mr. Mosier has placed several bulletin boards in various parts of the town. The school children will have more chance to see the elephant, church lecture, workingmen's meeting, Rentz female minstrels, etc.

Mr. J. E. Jones says that the Jones & Kinkead mine looks well. He will sink a shaft and bail the water from the lower part of the shaft allowing it to collect first in the sump, which is merely the lower part of the shaft, and in this mine will be immediately below the 400 foot level.

District Court next Monday, also County Commissioners, Rentz Female Minstrels, and April fool's day.

We are not entirely ourselves until another thinks entirely as we do."—Goethe. Nor is a man entirely comfortable until he has provided himself with a full set of Hayes' underwear, sold only by Cohn & Isaacs.

H. W. Beecher is said to be a Swedish borgan. We wonder what effect a bottle of East India chutney, found at J. C. Hagerman's, would have upon his nocturnal views. We allude to his hellish opinions.

A scurriously looking dog riding astride a shabby horse which was led by a small boy and a short bailing rope, was the excitement on Virginia street just after dinner.

"If you want a purely unsophisticated family pill," go to Osburn & Shoemakers. They have them 32 in a box and of their qualities we can speak best in the language of another. They are liver-enriching, kidney-persuading, silent perambulators, as mild as a pet lamb, and fine as a tooth comb. It don't go fooling about, but attends strictly to business, and is as certain as an alarm clock.

Our morning cotem thinks we are a little off about the members of the Workingmen's party. Our informant was the President of the party. In Sunday morning's *Journal* the number was placed at 325. We said 310. Call on the Secretary Mr. Chas. I. Queen, or on the President Mr. Louis Walker. We don't know anything about their wealth and woe.

Mr. W. F. Coppermith, from Surprise Valley, was in town Monday. He says that the farmers of that section expect to raise larger crops than usual this year. The farmers have for the most part finished ploughing, and a month or two, hence Surprise Valley will be one large grain field. Mr. C. goes to New York, and from thence to Germany, where he will remain until next Fall, at which time he will return to the State of his adoption.

Excellent Marksman.

Dr. W. F. Carver of San Francisco, was in the burg Monday. The Dr. it will be remembered shot last Fall at the State Fair pigeon match. He is a first class shot as may be seen from the *Sacramento Bee* of the 23d inst.

Dr. W. F. Carver gave another exhibition at Agricultural Park yesterday afternoon. He commenced by giving his fancy shots, breaking balls held in the hand by Harry Weaver at a distance of 20 feet, with his gun upside down, the stock resting on his forehead; then leaning backwards over a stool, and lastly turned his back to Weaver and sighting over his shoulder by aid of a small pocket mirror. A ball suspended by a string was broken with the gun held sideways, and an attempt made to break another one suspended in the same way, by the nice hip shot—shooting from the hip without aim—but after several trials the marksman gave it up, although he appeared to make the shot with ease at balls lying on the ground. He then shot at 200 glass balls, breaking 174 out of the number, although a high wind was blowing at the time. He made one run of 31 balls without scoring a miss, and several of 15, 16 and 17 respectively. So far he had only used a Ballard. Now he took a Winchester and broke 29 of 32 balls. He also, after several trials, made his double shot, firing two cartridges from the same gun while the ball was in the air, and breaking it with the last. Adjudgment was then had to the race track, where the Doctor did the finest shooting of the afternoon in defacing coins thrown into the air. Halves and quarters were deprived of their legal tender qualities, for almost every one on the track. One man had a \$20 piece and three successive shots struck it and rendered it useless for anything but a souvenir or bullion. A prominent physician caught the fever and tossed up his tobacco box which shared the same fate as the coins. A silver three cent piece was thrown up and the Doctor perseveringly shot away until he hit it. Out of 115 shots of this style 73 coins were hit, and at the beginning a much better average was made.

The Doctor goes to Carson and Virginia City. Should he receive sufficient encouragement he will stop here in Reno and give an exhibition of his skill similar to what he has done in San Francisco and Sacramento. Those interested will leave their address at the Depot Hotel, where the Doctor will be the last of this week.

HOMILETIC.—Rev. A. Dahms last Sunday morning at the Congregational church, treated his audience to a sermon of rare depth of thought. His language was vigorous and well illustrated what is termed strength of diction. His metaphors were happily chosen and were couched in terse, symmetric sentences. His sermon was such a discourse as only emanates from a close student, a man of culture and thought. He noted the character of this age, its reformatory spirit, its advance attempts in every line of thought, business and profession. Nor does Christianity escape close scrutiny, reformatory investigation. But he claimed for it a stability of purpose and rationality of conception, human and divine, which would ensure its permanency and enduring growth to the end of time.

PATENT GRANTED.—Mr. S. A. Mann last Monday received notification that he had been granted a patent on his "Permutation Lock." This lock is a cheap, ingenious modification of the combination lock found on burglar proof safes. Mr. Mann has of course made many changes and even improvements on the combination lock. His lock is simple, practical, and one which should find ready sale in the market. It is a fine thing for office desks and cases. No key is required, nor does your lock cost you but a trifle more than the cheap iron lock which can be opened by a bent wire. Mr. Mann has one of his locks on the door of the County Clerk's office.

LECTURE.—Dr. Simms delivered a fine lecture last Saturday evening to a small audience at Smith's Academy of Music. His treatment of marriage, etc., was for the most part scientific and bore the stamp of much reading, and originality of thought. A new idea was advanced, viz: that the races are strengthened by intermarriage. The children resulting from interracial marriage, the lecture said were taller, more inventive, deeper thinkers and a stronger race of men.

Mrs. Bowers was in town Sunday, but owing to some legal business which required her attention elsewhere remained only a few hours. She will not be here again until the next term of the District Court. She says that the Cupola furnace when used by Messrs. Schively & Co. in connection with their process, will prove a success.

CUPOLA FURNACE.—Messrs. Jones,

Kinkead and probably a few others have determined to erect a cupola furnace at this place, and Tuesday work was commenced on the same. It is a furnace which is in use in a number of places in this State, and does satisfactory work. When this furnace is completed the Schively process will, in all probability, be used in connection with it to reduce the ores found in this county. J. L. McFarlin is now engaged on part of the furnace. Our citizens should all be interested in this matter and assist this enterprise as in their judgment they deem best. We have some good mines in this county and there are methods by which this ore may be profitably worked. These men are putting their shoulder to the wheel. Let no one throw cold water on the experiment. We shall look for ultimate success. There should not be such a thing as failure. If this process wins, Washoe county has taken an advance step which will make her one of the richest counties in the State. Gentlemen, it is ours that you shall succeed.

A FREQUENT OCCURRENCE.—F. A. Thayer, for many years night editor of the *New York Times*, soon leaves for a Maine college to study for the Congregational ministry.

Thus it is that the pulpit is robbing the press of many of its devoted workers. We yet believe that we can do more good through the *Gazette* than by going behind the sacred desk. We know that it is a temptation, but patience and a knowledge that when we shall lay low in the lap of dame earth men will call us blessed, and maidens will shower flowers over our grave, resigns us to our present calling. Therefore, gentlemen, send in your wedding notices, with their proper accompaniments, half column ads., complimentary tickets, subscription money invitations to dinner, etc. We can appreciate the good things of life, what newspaper man can not? Office on Sierra street, over Toombs & Co's store. Latch string on the outside.

CARELESS.—Some one near or in Chinatown, who has been very careless of late in firing off his pistol, last Saturday shot a fine pig, the property of Ed. A. Vesey, through the groin. The swine died and of course was not thrown away because this is Lenten season. But the worst part has not been told, a second bullet came near hitting an elderly man. If the shooter is a white man, he should be more careful in future. If a Chinaman, he had better take warning and beware of hemp and the Workingmen.

Sam Davis, of the *Virginia Chronicle*, distinguished himself at the Macder-Crosbie benefit Saturday night, at Piper's Opera House, by first delivering a lecture on "Mining and Mining" and then engaging in a draw wrestling match. Wells Drury, of the *Gold Hill News* appeared on the boards and read a humorous selection. And then the *Chronicle* and *News* said: "the entire entertainment passed off pleasantly."

The new thing from England most eagerly looked for is Mathew Arnold's recent lecture on "Equality." It will probably be in the march issue of the "Footlight Review," or of "Nineteenth Century." If one may judge of this lecture from his profound work "Literature and Dogma," we Americans hail the publication of his lecture on "Equality."

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary Schurz, in an interview upon the recent depredations, says the appropriation for the discovery and prosecution of timber depredators, reduced as it has been to \$5,000, by the Senate, will, under present circumstances, not be sufficient to prepare the necessary testimony for the trial of many cases now pending in the different States.

Toano boasts a wife-beater named Ripley. The Justice sent him up for 90 days. The women of the town should have previously treated Ripley to a coat of tar and feathers, or, at least, have tied him to a post and flogged him most handsomely.

Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, has written a book upon the Polarization of Light, which is to be published during the present year.

The literary fecundity of Germany continues unabated. There were published in 1877 13,925 different works, as against 13,356 in 1876.

Tea chests manufactured in Massachusetts are to be exported to China.

Eastern War Notes.

The Eastern situation remains little changed. There is much anxiety felt all over Europe, in the result of affairs within the next 30 days. English papers are demanding war.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg learns from a good source that no formal representation will probably be made for the present about the presence of the British fleet in the sea of Marmora, but the Russian troops will not embark now as was intended. Influential and moderate politicians remark that the fear of England's policy will force Russia to occupy Constantinople, and drive the Sultan from Europe. The only hope of peace is in the speedy assembling of the Congress. That hope, however, throughout Russia, is fast fading. The bellicose excitement is intense, even in St. Petersburg.

The *London Times*, in a leading article, says: "Lord Derby continues to insist that the whole of the treaty shall be submitted to the Plenipotentiaries, but to guard against laying too much stress upon this formal point, he asked whether the communication of the document to the several Powers is equivalent to a submission of it to Congress? Russia is understood to have replied that it is not. Thus she declines one condition on which our Government will send a Plenipotentiary to Berlin."

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 25th inst. says: "England must yield her wishes to Europe, and cease obstructing the definite conclusion of peace, or the Congress must meet without England, or Russia must act alone."

The *St. Petersburg Golos* of same date declares that the treaty of peace falls short of the aspirations of the Russian people.

The *Berlin North German Gazette* says the treaty does not affect German interests.

An Athens date of the 25th says: It is reported that the women and children massacred by the Turks in the sacking of the Thessalian villages of Glympe, Espana, Catina and Litocorni number many thousands. Admiral Hornby at the request of the British representative at Athens, has dispatched a vessel to ascertain the truth of these reports.

It would seem from the above dispatches that such a state of affairs could not long exist without active and perhaps general war.

FIFTY YEARS AS A HEARSE-DRIVER.—William Boyle is a man of probably 70 years of age, but who carries his years, and whose hair and whiskers are still dark. "I have been in the county 45 years," Mr. Boyle who is supposed to have a penchant for the ladies, "but I won't tell you my age. Ever since I have been in the county I have been driving a heavenly mail wagon, but the letters I deliver have only one post-office—the graveyard. I drive a hearse, and for 31 years I have been in the employ of one firm, and during that time I have attended a funeral at least three times a day. You can tell from that how many bodies I have hauled to the grave. I am the oldest hearse driver in America, and I have carried more people to the grave than any living man. I held the ribbons when John Quincy Adams' body passed through Philadelphia; I did the same over Zachary Taylor. I drove the dead cart at the mock funeral of Andrew Jackson in this city, and a great time we had. I drove the hearse when President Lincoln and Vice-President Wilson had their funeral in this city. The greatest funeral I was ever connected with was that of John Price, Witherill, and that day I headed a procession of 300 carriages. It was a splendid turnout. Talk about the 'Old Saxon' gathering them in. It's me that has turned them in. How old am I and where was I born? My impression is that I was never born at all, but that I floated down the Susquehanna on a log. I am as old as the hills."—*Philadelphia Times*.

The will of Pius IX. makes provision for his monument. According to the usual custom a magnificent tomb was prepared for him during his lifetime, in Santa Maria Maggiore, but 2,000 francs are to cover the whole cost of the new monument; the stone is to have a death's head instead of a coat of arms, and the inscription, mostly written in his own hand as follows: "Here lies Pius IX., Supreme Pontiff; born 13 May, 1792, died 7 February, 1878. Pray for him."

Elko Post: A dozen men were sitting in a saloon when a female voice was heard from an adjacent door step: "Well, good morning, Mrs. Blank. If I had anything on I'd go with you." There was a mad rush for the door, an eager, expectant crowd, with outstretched necks, peering over each other's shoulders in the direction from whence the voice proceeded and then a return to the vacated chairs, while one of the party asked in a tone of bitter disappointment: "What good does it do a woman to lie that way, anyhow?"

Editorial and Local Matters.

Sacramento a Business Center.

We have often wondered at the persistence with which the business men of interior towns along the C. P. R. R. follow old habits with regard to tariff or freight charges. Discrimination and prejudice in favor of San Francisco seems to have effectively prevented growth in any other trading centers of California until the last few years. Sacramento merchants, however, with an appreciation of their natural advantages as an interior point of distribution, have commenced to claim consideration for their wares, and we are glad to know that their energy and upright dealing is commensurate with the value of the trade eventually to be secured.

Here is Sacramento 140 miles nearer to Nevada than San Francisco. Eastern freights to Sacramento are the same as those charged against merchants of the metropolis and hence there is a clear saving to interior purchasers of the freight on 140 miles of travel. Add to this the material benefits to be secured from more immediate connection with the point of supply, the time saved between the ordering and shipment of goods, and it would seem that the interior merchant would secure the same profit, and benefit his customers by purchase in Sacramento. This is indeed a sound statement, which might be enlarged upon as follows: goods ordered from any portion of Western Nevada can be shipped from Sacramento the next day. Every article needed can be had in abundance, and the purchaser saves freight upon his purchase for 140 miles. We might add to this a conceded fact, that the business men of Sacramento stand very high, by reason of their promptness, liberality, and energy in extending and keeping their trade.

Take the natural advantage, aid the business energy which is now at work, and it is not difficult to predict a large business growth for California's Capital. Purchasers are learning their own interests every day, and the business of Sacramento is largely on the increase. That it will continue to grow is guaranteed by the substantial inducements offered, and if the Nevada merchant consults the interests of his customer, Sacramento will gain his trade.

School Matters.

We find in conversation with a number of our best citizens that they entertain about the following views in regard to the proposed school tax, upon which our citizens will be called to vote, yes or no, on the 13th of next month. We are emphatically in favor of the tax, because our town should by all means have a large and well ordered school building. We want ample school facilities. Economy, justice to our school children, and the interests of education, demand that we shall have such a building as this proposition contemplates. Our town is growing, and we desire that it shall grow. Young men and young ladies are being sent elsewhere to obtain a high school or academic education. Why not keep these at home, educate them under our own eyes, in our own town? This tax is very light, and happily will extend over a period of years. If we do not pass favorably upon it now, we shall be compelled to levy at once a tax of one per cent. Our schools are crowded, and there are children whom we could educate that are not being educated. Reno may take an advance step in the course of education if she will. She has the location. Everything now favors the tax. Shall we now take advantage of most favoring circumstances, and confer upon ourselves an enduring advantage? Or shall a mistaken and misrepresented view of the question deprive us of what we stand greatly in need of? We understand that some selfish parties, and a few others who are opposed to public schools, are actively at work opposing this tax. Fellow citizens who favor this matter, we urge you to use your influence and vote to secure for your town and your children those educational facilities which we all desire and which this tax contemplates.

A son of James Miller was thrown from a horse last Thursday in Sierra Valley and fractured his ankle bone. Latest advices announce his convalescence.

Eastern Movements.

The telegrams from London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, are very long and quite as unsatisfactory. The position of European affairs as we gather from the dispatches is about as follows: The Peace conference of the Powers, which was appointed to meet next Saturday in Berlin, may not convene. England still continues her war-like preparations. Russia, on Monday, called out 20,000 troops, of the Landwehr, and is now seeking to secure an alliance with Austria, or at least to induce that Power to remain neutral. General Ignatieff is now at Vienna, urging Russia's claims and interests. The plan is to appease Austria's fear and greed by giving her a portion of Turkey lying next to the empire of Franz Joseph, but especially to keep Count Andrassy from forming any alliance with England. The success or failure of Ignatieff will have much to do with the present solution of the Eastern question. Russia has Turkey under her thumb, and Duke Nicholas is playing the diplomatic agreeable with the Sultan by dining and hobnobbing with him. Prussia is giving Russia advice, and urging Alexander to win Austria over and let England fume. If the moves of Russia are not checked by England the opinion is expressed in the dispatches that war between the two nations is inevitable. The war spirit is very strong in Russia, and the feeling against England quite bitter. Russia says the Stefano treaty must be maintained. The Powers dread a general war, and are trying to prevent such a conflict, and yet, the diplomats of Europe enjoy a game of international chess in which the figures are men, strategic measures and vast sums of money.

Indian Troubles.

Sitting Bull with several thousand warriors is again becoming restless. It will soon be time to send him some spring clothing, ammunition and tobacco—perhaps a little provision and choice wines. The prospects are that old "Sit" will have 10,000 warriors this summer in the field. This will insure the death of a few hundred American soldiers and the expenditure of several millions by our Government. In the early history of our country when Indians were troublesome war was declared along the whole line, and when the savages were thoroughly whipped and signed a treaty it meant business. It is about time that we Americans should rise up from our knees to a despicable lot of barbarians who deride at our imbecility, knavery, and want of vigorous honesty. The people are getting nauseated that our Government should be the dupe of a few men who enrich themselves by stealing from the Government and the Indians.

Hayes' Good Sense.

President Hayes refuses to make a formal reply to Senator Howe's speech, and gives as his reasons therefor the following sensible remarks:

My official action is based on a sense of right, without thinking for a moment what the result might be as affecting myself personally. I am opposed to a public response, and prefer that my acts shall be the best interpreter of my motives and principles. I have sought to perform my duty, and with this I am content, no matter how others with prejudiced minds may view my conduct.

All would remember how bitterly Senator Howe had denounced President Lincoln toward the close of his first term, and how others had sought to prevent Lincoln from being nominated for a second term. But notwithstanding all this he was re-nominated and became more popular than ever, the people having become better acquainted with him and appreciating his conduct more.

The editor of the Carson Appeal writes an excellent editorial on "Bad Book Making," in which he scores humorous writers for putting in book form their witticisms, and then he prints elsewhere such of their productions as the following:

Bob Ingersoll lives in Peoria. Hence his eloquent Peorais.

"This suspense will kill me," as the man said when he was being hung.

Does a fertile brain require a furling covering?

A light supper—the feast of Lanterns.

A Vigilance Committee has been organized at Rock Creek, Elko county, because the County Commissioners would not grant that mining camp peace officers.

Lumbermen on the Truckee.

Tuesday Senator Sargent presented in the U. S. Senate a petition of the mill-owners of Truckee, who have been indicted for cutting timber from Government land, and a memorial of the Governor of California, the State officers, and a large number of other citizens, maintaining the petitioners. In presenting it he made some earnest remarks, asking for early legislative action. He showed that these same parties had for years petitioned for a right to buy the land, and that a bill for that purpose had passed the House twice and the Senate once, but both houses had not acted during the same Congress. The grant to the Central Pacific Railway authorized it to take timber from public lands for its construction. These parties had taken a contract from the company to supply lumber for this purpose, and there were used in its construction, and in the erection of forty miles of snow sheds 300,000,000 feet, and to rebuild snow sheds and keep the road in repair 20,000,000 feet are needed annually. The silver mines of Nevada require 70,000,000 feet annually.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The petitioners say they had no knowledge of any violation of dealing with parties guilty of trespass, yet, under these indictments, they are liable to indictment and to pay a fine aggregating \$500,000, and in addition, are liable to civil suits for the value of the timber cut.

After the Bonanzas.

The indomitable Suro—Adolph the Assyrian—is about to make a bold strike to become possessed of the richest mines in the world, viz: the Con. Virginia and California. It would appear that the owners of these famous mines have but recently applied for United States patents, and the proper authorities at Washington have the matter under consideration. Now comes Suro, with an objection duly filed, forbidding the granting of said patents, claiming that the ground now being worked by the bonanza companies belongs to the Suro Tunnel, by reason of said tunnel's grant by Congress, allowing the Suro Company 2,000 feet of the ground on each side of the tunnel, not previously located under the mining laws. Suro claims that the ground at present worked by the bonanza companies was not included in their original location, and per consequence is the property of the Tunnel Company. As we understand the matter, that action is but the forerunner of a mining suit of exceedingly large proportions, wherein Suro will sue for not only the recovery of the ground, but for all the ore extracted from the body in dispute. In comparison to such a suit the legal controversy going on between the Eureka Consolidated and Richmond companies would pale into insignificance. We understand that the case will be brought before the United States Court immediately, and legal intricacies may come about necessitating the discontinuance of work on the bonanza ore body, pending a decision, which would bring about untold miseries to this section of the country; in fact, would very materially affect the entire coast. Legal luminaries contemplate the affair with glee, as visions of fees large in size arise before them.—Carson Tribune.

Bodie Letter.

A friend thus writes from Bodie under date of the 23d inst:

FRIEND — "Tell all gentlemen of limited means to stay away from Bodie. Men can get nothing on 'shape' or 'muscle' in this camp. There are good mines here but they are kept back by impassable roads and snow. Men on the 'side' in this country sleep on the floor of saloons and are swept out in the morning by the swamper. Millionaires by the hundreds are walking the streets hungry, cold, dry, and not enough wardrobe to wad 'Spider's' shot-gun with. The snow is 2½ feet deep. Tell gamblers particularly to stay away from here. This is no camp for 'bloody'."

This is the language of an old miner, and a man who has seen much of the world, and knows pretty well how to set it down. And further what he says is in keeping with what two other correspondents have informed us. These articles from Bodie have been from private letters to intimate friends, who show them to us. The opinions and advices given are therefore honest and reliable.

Leland Stanford, Crocker and other railroad magnates are at Battle Mountain, examining as to the feasibility of constructing a railroad from that point to Austin.—Sentinel.

Law vs. Lawlessness.

The San Francisco *Alta* of March 28th said editorially:

"A number of citizens have formed a Tax-payers' League to consider the extraordinary condition of affairs at present existing. They cannot understand why a blustering bully should be allowed to threaten the lives and property of citizens night after night and every Sunday with impunity. They cannot understand why a brutal fellow can be allowed to coarsely exhibit a hemp nose on a public platform and say that he will hang a Senator before the rising sun. They cannot understand why a reckless ruffian can receive police protection in breaking up a meeting which he had no part in calling. They cannot understand why prosecutions have not been commenced against this persistent law-breaker and his satellites, and they propose to employ counsel to inquire into all these things and many others, and find out how it is." They propose to restore the condition of tranquility, when real estate will find a price in the market and will find purchasers; to encourage capital to again seek investment here; to have incendiary harangues stopped; to make it imprudent to utter threats against life; to provide for holding public meetings decently and in order; to impeach police captains who do not discharge their duty; and to do a number of other kindred things, which are at present neglected. This seems like a large contract, but it can be filled to the letter. The people have endured long enough the threatenings of Kearney and his gang, and have taken hold of the job in earnest."

That there is just cause for such a league as the above must be patent to the minds of a large and excellent class in society. In further evidence of our assertion the following late utterances of Kearney find application:

The German section of the Workmen's party of the United States met Wednesday evening and was addressed by Kearney, who, in the course of his remarks, said that if the citizens wanted to organize a Vigilance Committee in opposition to the Workmen, all he wanted was for the authorities to stand aside and let both parties have fair play and the community would see one of the damnedest fights ever heard of. He also suggested that San Francisco is a wooden city, and then went off in a brilliant peroration descriptive of the fate of Moscow, and predicted that if the Vigilantes moved one step to break up the Workmen's party, San Francisco would meet the fate of the ancient Russian capital.

These expressions speak for themselves. A continuation of Kearney's success and he will carry his intimations into effect. When that time comes then communism dies in California. So will many men. The rights of the laboring man is one thing, but Kearneyism is quite another. Absolute violation of right and law will not redress working men's grievances.

The language of Kearney is analogous to that of the leaders of the Reign of Terror in France after they had headed Louis XVI. If Kearney persists in his aggressive and mob-inciting speech and action, someone having his fellow citizens' good in view will do the working men a just service by reenacting the heroic deed of Charlotte Corday, when the infamous Marat was leading the French populace into the jaws of death.

Jasper Babcock, our next Secretary of State, is in town. Tomorrow he will try bait, hook and line at Verdict-trouting. Babcock is a live man, one of sterling honesty and executive ability.—Gazette, March 25th.

And yet Babcock voted for the bullion tax bill.—Sentinel.

Babcock was then if not now a mining man and voted for his interests and a large number of those whom he represented. We believe that he voted against the mass of the people of the State, but will not say because of that that he is dishonest.

Montgomery Blair, who wants the Maryland Legislature to unseat President Hayes, has become in possession of secret developments which will soon startle the whole country, and to an unheard-of extent. Our sensory nerves are delicate, and we object to sudden powerful shocks. But Blair persists, and if we survive and others perish in our midst, won't we have some exciting home news?

Sherman's resumption plan is severely criticised by the New York bankers. Why the imperative necessity of resuming eight months hence? But this is not a question to be discussed. The bankers say that Sherman will not have enough money on which to resume Jan. 1st '79.

To sleep in your clothes spoils the nap.

Under the Veil.

To those who appreciate those occasional revelations of the inner self the following extracts from Harry Mighels' letter to the Carson Appeal will be of more than passing interest. Mr. Mighels, first let us say, is confined to his room in the fifth story of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. All his companions had left him for a few hours alone, and he sits in his window with many wrappings about him and looks down the busy street. But hear him:

In the square below me stands the Lotta drinking fountain. Ladies and gentlemen, hoodlums and Young Mens' Christian Associationers, nursemaids and biddies, young and old, black and white, all stop and drink. So Lotta extends a perpetual invitation to take a drink, and the cordial greeting meets with many a hearty response. S'pose it ran ale? S'pose those weeping nozzles gave out champagne! Alas! a pious nun with a great white flying cap on her head stops to slake her thirst at Miss Lotta's grateful monument, and I am silenced. But, sitting here, cooped up, doomed to a diet of milk, which is to fit me like a lamb for the slaughter, why shouldn't I sigh for something more exhilarating than water, something more assuring and companionable than town pump!

Gracious! but aren't the horses handsome and the ladies gay; aren't the couples and landaies lithe and easy; and don't the bay yonder, with its ships look cityful and majestic.

There go the street cars with their eternal jingle; yonder trudges the old French flower woman with her beautiful wares; here's a trim, fastish-looking young fellow behind a monstrous fine bay—a dainty stepper; across the way stands a wagon heaped full of golden oranges; and there, oh there goes a hearse!

The Wisconsin delegation have waited on President Hayes and repudiated Howe's speech.

There don't seem by this much necessity for Hayes to reply to Howe's ungenerous strictures. There is 'an old saying, "give him a rope and he'll hang himself." The President's enemies are making good use of the rope, one after another swings out, kicks a little, perhaps creates a zephyr, but when he has disappeared the President stands on additional vantage ground, and the small train of obsequious mourners skulk away to their dens as if quite ashamed that they had once hissed at an honest man.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, of Virginia City, has filed an application for divorce from her husband, George A. Gray, in the First Judicial District Court, on the grounds of habitual drunkenness, extreme cruelty and failure to provide. Might it not have been just as well for Mrs. Gray to have known and acted on these things before her husband shot Hunter? But now that her husband is in jail is it not her better part to defend him?

The Schively furnace at Reno, has gone to meet the Keely motor.—Carson Tribune.

Another instance of sapience. Our worthy friend Parkinson must refer to the once celebrated furnace of Henry C. Creal. We hope to see bullion produced within the next 60 days from the Cupola furnace, by the aid of the Schively process.

HOUR OF PRIMARIES.—The politicians are beginning to lay their plans. The Democratic City Central Committee of Virginia City will hold a meeting Sunday evening, April 7th, to fix a date for holding the primary elections. We shall now expect to hear from our political friends of Reno. Come, gentlemen, these are dull times.

OBSTINATE.—District Attorney Harding is hard-headed enough to go from Winnemucca to Carson to file a statement for a new trial in the case of Washoe county vs. Humboldt county. The case is a plain one, and has been decided once in favor of this county. Humboldt must have coin or an ignorant set of county Commissioners. It certainly has a stupid District Attorney.

DIED.—Mrs. Moe, who died Wednesday afternoon was a member of the Champions of the Red Cross and the Rebecca Order of Odd Fellows and the Methodist Church. She is spoken of as a lady of excellent qualities of mind and heart. She had been a resident of this part of Nevada for some twelve years. Her death was very sudden—heart disease.

No man with a strong arm has any business to let a girl shiver coming home from singing school.

Madame Rentz's Female Minstrels.

Deacon Parkinson is real mad with the Rentz female minstrels now. It seems that he wrote up their show as vulgar, whereupon the manager cancelled his free tickets and the Deacon couldn't get in. Now he says it is the most naked, undressed, disgraceful exhibition he ever saw (where have your eyes been Deacon all these years) and he wouldn't look at it anyhow.—S. F. Stock Report.

The Virginia city *Chronicle*, commenting on the Rentz Female Minstrel Troupe, says that the scantiness of their costumes shows that Winter is over, and foretells the approach of Spring, and adds that Viola Clifton, as a lightning stripper, cannot be excelled.

Madame Rentz's Female Minstrels and Mabel Stanley's London Burlesque Company, now performing at Bush Street Theater, have attracted much attention and given rise to much discussion, and thus the house has been crowded night after night. There are some excellent voices among the singing ladies, notably those of the Love Sisters, and the first part, which is devoted to minstrelsy, is as enjoyable a part as any of the programme. The burlesquers are dashing, shapely women, who do not allow any surplus clothing to obstruct the free action of their limbs.—S. F. Bulletin.

The *Alta*, *Chronicle*, *Denver Tribune* etc., all say this troupe drew crowded houses. Next Monday night they appear at Smith's Academy of Music. One paper says that there is much that is objectionable about their show. Others do not in the least condemn but speak of them in high terms. We have not seen the troupe, and like our good brother Parkinson, are modest diffident folk. What had we better do? We shall go and see them and if we are not a poor prophet will find the house crowded. The reason we all know.

The California Legislature, to the delight of the people of that State, will adjourn next Monday *sine die*. Democratic Legislatures in the golden State are not a success. During Governor Haight's administration the Legislature, which was strongly Democratic, came near passing subsidies which would have bankrupted Southern California. This Legislature has been more successful, but scarcely less dishonest and stupid. As for instance one of its latest bills which has passed both Houses will, if approved by the Governor, put \$100,000 into the pockets of the County Clerk of San Francisco county. This vast sum will be taken from all persons doing business in San Francisco.

THEY WILL DRINK.—Bodie is getting to be a tough place for bums and old beats. The latest dodge one of them played on a prominent saloon-keeper was to step into the saloon and sit down alongside the whisky barrels. As no one was looking he turned the faucet and let the whisky run into his boot-top. When he concluded he had about enough he shut off the flow, walked out, and in two minutes was seen behind some friendly shelter dividing with a friend.—Bodie Standard.

Advices from the city of Mexico say that the French are doing everything to throw the Mexican Government into a hostile attitude towards the United States. They fear a commercial treaty will be made with the United States which would be injurious to their interests, as all the commerce is now in European hands.

The *Reveille* wants Nevada to have an insane asylum of her own. Also, that the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished. Also that Justice Court juries shall be made a matter of the past. These are all good propositions, not new, but well advised, and we second the motion.

Mike McGowan, the man-eater, whose three months sentence in the Elko county jail expired a few days ago, returned to his mire like the hog, and has just had his trial in Tuscarora for demolishing glass etc. McGowan would be a capital subject for the Rock Creek vigilantes or for Kearney.

Archbishop Labastida, of the City of Mexico, has been created a Cardinal. He is the first Mexican Cardinal ever appointed, which is significant of the fact that Rome has her eyes on America. The full import of the creation of a Cardinal for Mexico, we presume, is not comprehended by but comparatively a few persons.

The *Times-Review* complains that Tuscarora is becoming one of the quietest towns in the State.

Bayard Taylor.

The Philadelphia Telegraph gives the following sketch of the life of our new Minister to Germany. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and when a lad was apprenticed to the printing business. He traveled in Europe, mostly on foot, in 1844-46, and on his return published an account of his travels. He then became editor of a paper in Phoenixville for one year, and afterward became a contributor to the Literary World and the New York Tribune, subsequently becoming a member of the editorial staff of the latter, also a stockholder in the association. On breaking out of the gold fever he visited California, returning in 1850 by the way of Mexico; and a year later left the United States on a third tour, from which he returned in 1853, having traveled over fifty thousand miles in Asia, Africa and Europe. In July, 1856, he set out upon a fourth tour through Northern and Eastern Europe, returning in 1858. In 1862 he became Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and 1863 Charge d'Affaires there. He had previously married a daughter of Professor Hansen, the distinguished German astronomer. Upon his return from Russia, in 1864, Mr. Taylor devoted himself to writing and lecturing. He revisited California, and made a somewhat protracted stay in Colorado and the region once known as the Great American Desert, in 1866 and '67. In 1871, with a party of friends, he traversed the route of the Northern Pacific Railway, making an excursion into Manitoba. He had occasionally mingled volumes of poetry among his descriptive works, but until 1863 he had never attempted anything in the way of fiction, in which year his first volume appeared, and has been succeeded by others, all of which have been favorably received. His principal works of travel have been translated into several languages, and have been widely read. Mr. Taylor has given particular attention to German literature, for which class of studies he has a natural bias. He will be at home in Germany, and no American who could be named would be more heartily welcomed at Berlin. It may be said, moreover, that while this will be called a Pennsylvania appointment, and while Mr. Taylor claims his home to be in Chester county, he is practically a New Yorker. The appointment is one which does credit to the administration and is in the line of genuinely honest government.

Capt. Langens, of the Danish vessel Lutterfeld, communicates to a Copenhagen paper an interesting account of a novel experience which occurred on Dec. 10, 1876, while on a voyage to Valparaiso. The vessel was at this time in the neighborhood of Terra del Fuego, about 140 miles from Magellan's straits, where, early in the morning, it narrowly escaped collision with an island, where no trace of land appeared on the charts. The vessel heaved to until daylight, when the Captain proceeded with a boat's crew to the new island, which had gradually diminished in size since the first observation. Around the conical rocky mass the water was hissing, and although no smoke appeared, it was found to be too highly heated to permit of landing. The sinking continued slowly, until at eight o'clock the island was entirely submerged, and an hour later the vessel passed over the spot where it had disappeared. This volcanic island is probably due to the same causes which have produced the recent severe earthquakes on the west coast of South America.

The newspapers are fond of telling stories about the cowardice which women are alleged to show in the presence of a mouse. A severe masculine censor once declared that the most grave and wise gathering of women, for the most important and serious purpose, could be utterly thrown off its balance by the letting loose of a mouse in the room. That was men's theory. Here is fact:—While a Judge was holding Court at Van Wert, O., a few days ago, a mouse took advantage of his preoccupation and climbed up inside his pantaloons. The attorneys and attendants became aware of the situation when the Judge suddenly gave a jump, clapped his hands to his legs and stamped on the floor. The Sheriff rushed to the rescue, and the spectators rose in their seats, not knowing what was about to happen. The Judge whispered to the Sheriff, a lawyer shook the intruder out, and in the general confusion that ensued, the mouse escaped. Fancy the howl of derision that would have gone up from "the superior sex" if this had happened in a court presided over by a woman!

Carson Tribune: The New Board of Trustees elected by the Nevada State Agricultural Society are live men, and fully determined to put the Society on a firm basis; secure the completion of the Carson park and race course, and have annual racing meetings. They have examined the track and buildings, and feel that with a moderate outlay of money they can put the track in as good condition as any on the coast. Next week the Trustees will canvass the town for additional subscriptions, and we trust that our business men, and citizens generally, will respond cheerfully and liberally.

THE THEORY OF TIDES.—The theory of the tides is a mystery to many people who are not lacking in information on other scientific subjects. It carries no conviction to the average human mind to have this matter explained by means of geometry. There is the great fact that the tide rises on the side of the earth opposite the moon as well as on that which is turned toward her. Not a few people have accepted the notion that the moon pulls the earth toward her, but leaves the water on the furthest side a little behind in the process. It is shown that the earth and moon revolve around a common center of gravity, which is within the earth, about three fourths of the way from its center to its circumference, and on a line from the center of the earth to the moon. A centrifugal force is developed in this revolution. The direction of that force is, of course, outward from the center of rotation, and hence the ocean on the opposite side from that center—i. e., on the further side of the earth from the moon—bulges outward. On the side nearest the moon, her attraction is the chief cause of the ocean's rise; but there is also a small centrifugal force there, since at that point the center of rotation is about a thousand miles below the sea.

The Iowa Central train south was passing at Eddyville recently. On the side track a freight train was maneuvering. The engineer was a little mad and came charging down the track with a dozen box cars to pick up a couple of K. & D. empties. Just before the cars came together with a crash that fairly lifted them off the track, a brakeman, who laughed as he shouted "Let 'em go!" stepped in, made the coupling, came out and airily signalled the engineer to go ahead, while everybody on the waiting passenger train was breathless with anxiety while the young fellow was between the cars. Two charming young ladies watched him from the coach window. "Oh, dear," exclaimed one of them, "I should hate to be a brakeman." "So should I," was the laconic response, "just see how dirty he gets his hands." And there was silence in the car for the space of half an hour.—Hawkeye.

A HINT TO DUCK RAISERS.—It is well known that the far-famed canvas back duck of the Chesapeake derives its delicate and peculiar savor from the valisneria, or wild celery, on which it feeds in those waters. An intelligent agriculturalist has turned this knowledge to useful account by cooping and feeding the common domestic duck upon the tops and roots of the garden celery for a week or two before killing them, which is said to greatly improve their flavor, and altogether destroy the rankness which is generally observable in the barn-yard fowl. The plan is worthy of a trial by bon vivants.—Rochester Express.

WAFFLES.—One egg, one cup of milk, one and a half cups of flour, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of salt, and a pinch of soda. Sift the sea foam and salt through the flour. Beat the eggs very light, add the milk and stir in the flour. If you measure both flour and milk with the same cup this batter will be just right. Have the waffle iron very hot on both sides and very well greased. Almost everything depends upon the baking. They must be eaten as soon as baked.

THE INTERMARRIAGE OF COUSINS.—Two double cousins married, perhaps, eighty years ago. They are now dead. They lived in Harris Co., Ga., and raised twelve children, all of whom lived to be sixty years old and upward. Alternately a deaf and dumb infant was born, making six of sound body, and six afflicted. The six deaf and dumb children lost their sight at sixty years. Three of the unfortunates are, or were, boys (we don't know how many live or have died) and three girls.—Columbus Enquirer.

CHEESE FRITTERS.—Slice thin a half dozen large, tart apples, and prepare half as many thin slices of cheese. Beat up one or two eggs, according to the quantity required, and season high with salt, mustard and a little pepper. Lay the slices of cheese to soak for a few moments in the mixture, then put each slice between two slices of apple, sandwich style, and dip in hot butter like oysters, then fry in hot oil. These fritters are an addition to any breakfast table.

TEA CAKE.—One cup of sugar, two and a half cups of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; dissolve soda and butter in a little warm water and beat all together for fifteen minutes. Bake in small cakes or a loaf. To be eaten hot with butter.

A Chinaman was arrested in Virginia City Wednesday on a charge of stealing some "switches" of human hair. They wouldn't carry off a hot stove—positively wouldn't. Generous and honest to a fault are the Chinese.

CURIOSITIES OF SUICIDES.—A recent curiosity of suicide was the attempt of a bride to drown herself in Detroit. She and her husband were on a honeymoon journey. In the railroad station he petted a little child, and conversed with its mother; whereat the young wife became absurdly jealous, went to river, and tried to jump in. A less sudden suicidal resolve was made by Henry Stevens of Skowhegan, Me., who long ago said that he would never live to be more than seventy years old, because he regarded that as the proper limit set by the Bible. So on his seventieth birthday he drowned himself. In Abrian, Michigan, a sixteen years old girl went from a social entertainment, where she had been one of the gayest of the party and laughing, in the presence of her escort, ate an orange in which she had put strychnine. Her brother on hearing of her death, shot himself through the head. Mrs. Snyder, in Kenosha, Wis., instead of jumping into a well, carefully lowered herself by a rope into the water, and was drowned. The cause of Deacon Phillips' suicide in Clinton, Ill., was the sale by the Sheriff of his property. He had always been honored and prosperous, and could not bear adversity. Nor could Arthur Noyes, who poisoned himself in St. Louis, although he had not been honored in prosperity. As a book keeper for an insurance company he had been paid perjury, and when the money was gone he found himself possessed of a character so bad that he could not get employment. A more touching excuse for wishing to die was given by a vagabond boy in New Orleans, who had lost both legs in a railroad disaster, and had become convinced that "this world ain't no place for cripples."

A DREAM THAT COST \$3,500.—Last July, John A. Pittsford, Superintendent of the Mt. Blanchard (O.) Union Schools, was married to Josie Smith. Lena M. Howard of Morrow county commenced proceedings against him in the Hancock Common Pleas Court for breach of promise of marriage, laying her damages at \$10,000. The case came up for trial the other day, and, by his own letters, it was proven against him that he promised to marry her some time before, and that he was engaged to her up to within less than a month of his marriage with another girl; that he visited her frequently; that he gave suggestions as to her bridal outfit, and examined and inspected the same; that he vowed often he would marry her, "God being willing," and he finally broke the engagement on the ground that he had a dream, in which a notion came into his brain that it would not be good for him to marry her, and then in less than a month he went off and married the other girl. His letters further showed that he offered to purchase the bridal trousseau of the girl he had thus cruelly cast off. The case occupied nearly a whole day in its trial, and the jury brought in a verdict of \$2,500 damages.

SOME EDITORS' DAUGHTERS.—The editors of this city have as a general rule been more favored in daughters than in sons. For instance, N. P. Willis had none of the latter, but he left a gifted daughter, Imogene, who is married and lives in this city. David Hale's eldest daughter became a missionary and died in that service, having been the first woman that ever entered Canton in this work. Hale was a Congregationalist, but his daughter was a Baptist, being a member of Pastor Crane's congregation. Hugh Hastings has a daughter handsomely settled in life, and the same remark may be applied to Irenaeus Prime, whose son in law, the talented Stoddard, unites the clerical and editorial functions. One of Dana's daughters has lately married E. Draper, who holds a high position in the medical profession. Miss Bryant married Parke Godwin and Ida Greeley has become Mrs. Colonel Smith. Bennett left but one daughter, who is of a very retiring disposition, and who, were it not for her devotion to her wayward brother, would before this have entered the convent.—New York Letter to Troy Times.

They are going to have an artificial Niagara Falls at the Paris Exposition; but, unless an American is charged \$15 for looking at it, and has his pocket picked by a hackman, he will fail to recognize it.

New York, March 28. — A special dispatch from London says it is stated that a Russian camp of 200,000 men is forming at Kholand, destined to operate against India.

A bachelor editor, who had a pretty unmarried sister, lately wrote to one similarly circumstanced: "Please exchange."

The world needs two or three new kinds of patent medicines before death can be perfectly abolished.

Age should always precede beauty—therefore let the old folks retire before ten o'clock.

The drop-curtain is so called because the gentlemen go out for a drop while it is down.

Diphtheria is becoming alarmingly prevalent in Virginia.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Ralston for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

BORN.
KNUT—In Reno, March 22, to the wife of Charles Knut, a son.

MARRIED.
LODGE—BROWN—In Washoe Valley, at the residence of the bride's father, March 20th, by J. H. Harcourt, J. P., David H. Dodge to Mrs. Martha J. Brown, all of Washoe Valley. No cards.

GLADDING—WEBER—In Cherry Creek, White Pine county, March 18th, Mr. James F. Gladding, of Washoe county, to Miss Lizzie Weber, of Cherry Creek.

FIENE—RINA—In Reno, March 19th, by Rev. Father Pettit, Mr. August Fiene to Miss Elizabeth Rink, all of Reno.

DIED.
MOE—In Reno, March 27, 1878, Hettie, wife of W. H. Moe, aged 22 years, 4 months and 6 days.

SACRAMENTO AS A TRADE CENTER.
The business men of Sacramento, as well as all her people, have now the firmest confidence in her future greatness. She has withstood the greatest flood on record in this valley, and has demonstrated beyond a question that with the careful measures being adopted for the perpetuity of her system of levees, she is forever safe from the ravages of the waters.

How and Why She can Supply Goods of Every Description Cheaper than They can be Bought in San Francisco.
We answer—because she has advantages possessed by no other locality—having in freight charges, no wharf rates, low rents and light expense. Her merchants buy direct from the large manufacturers of the East and have the goods shipped by rail to their doors.

Sacramento contains some of the oldest and most firmly established mercantile houses in this coast—including everything in the line of groceries, hardware, agricultural implements, paints and oils, stationery, crockery, jewelry, woodenware and earthenware, furniture, stoves and tinware, boots and shoes, etc.

Her manufactures are extensive and varied, including carriages and wagons, machinery, brass work, pails and tubs, boxes, brooms and matches, plows, harness, cloths, gloves, confectionery, pottery, iron work, saddles, shoes, etc., soap, yeast, powder, marble works, pumps, windmills, sawing mills, leather, etc.

Her lumber yards are among the most extensive in the State; her foundries and machine shops among the best; her breweries numerous and good; in fact, there is not a line of business which may be mentioned which is not represented in Sacramento.

She possesses many fine dry goods houses, clothing houses, millinery shops, fancy goods stores, etc.; her book and news depots are of the best. She possesses every facility for doing any style of printing and binding. No better hotels or markets can be found anywhere.

Interior merchants intending to make purchases for the Spring and Summer of 1878 will find it to their advantage to

STOP AT SACRAMENTO

And talk with our Importers, Dealers, and Manufacturers, and thus save

Time and Money.

We offer quick supplies, low prices and a saving in freight charges.

Sacramento Can and Will Sell Cheaper than any other City or Town on this Coast, and Give as Good an Article.

March 29, 1878.—1m.

GOLD Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money. You can devote all your spare time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 9-35-1y

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ARE NOW IN CONDITION TO SUPPLY your wants, and the proprietor asserts that for quality his product cannot be beaten.

The BUFFALO DAIRY SALT received the first premium at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Nevada State Agricultural, Mining and Mechanical Society, and it is really

A FINE QUALITY OF SALT.

Farmers are invited to Try It. The same salt is now in use in Sierra, Lassen and Modoc counties, and gives the best of satisfaction for Dairy and meat curing purposes.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF

Meat, Dairy and Stock Salt

Are now ready at the marsh for shipment, and the proprietor, feeling convinced that he has a superior article, has determined that farmers shall try it.

Dairymen are invited to Experiment at my Expense.

After using Liverpool Salt try some fine dairy salt from the Buffalo Marsh, and note the difference in price.

For sale at Farmers' Store and Manning & Duck's, Reno, Nevada.

10-25tf B. F. MURPHY, Proprietor.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Private Medical Institute.

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THE IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF human life annually from secret and chronic diseases, caused by this old and reliable institution to be established, first in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1850, and afterwards in San Francisco, Cal., in 1854, as a private dispensary, in order to afford the afflicted the best medical and surgical treatment for the above and all other ailments and complaints. Consultation at the Institute, or by letter, FREE.

To the Afflicted:

Dr. L. J. Czapkey would most respectfully inform the public of the Pacific coast that, at the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends, and hundreds of those unfortunately afflicted with disease, he has reopened his MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE and resumed the practice of his profession. The Doctor would remind all those who are in need of medical aid, that since relinquishing his very extensive and successful practice in San Francisco, he has visited the principal cities in Europe, inspecting diligently the experience of the most learned in the profession, the benefit from which he offers to all in need of his services. Rheumatic affections, chronic catarrh, diseases of the stomach and kidneys, liver complaints, etc., successfully treated. Those who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, physical and mental debility, are assured of a permanent cure. Charges moderate. All communication strictly confidential. Medical cases sent by express. Address, L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D. 209 Kearney St., San Francisco. 9-3d&w1y

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WE ALSO KEEP ON HAND

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JOHN CAHLAN,

MANAGER.

Reno, April 14, 1877-4f

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

A MODEL SPEECH BY A WORKINGMAN.—The city of Utica, New York, elected the Workingmen's candidate for Mayor, at the recent election. On assuming office, he made a speech which was a model of good sense and temperate language. Speaking for his own class he said: The country is undergoing a severe financial crisis, capital is paralyzed, the demand for labor is dormant, business in all its branches depressed, values diminished, and incomes resulting from either of these sources, or from the earnings of investments, are correspondingly decreased. Those dependent upon the rewards of labor for the support of themselves and their families most keenly and seriously realize the effect of the causes alluded to, and it must be our constant aim so far as it can be done to avoid the increase of these effects by all unnecessary requisition upon them through the agency of the tax collector. To this end I invite the utmost caution and deliberation in the department of public improvements, and recommend that we should not impose increased public burdens upon property at the present time, but afford a respite for recuperation from them.

A MISSING MAN.—A month ago, on February 19th, a young man disappeared from Red Bluff, Tehama County, in an inexplicable manner, and has not yet been heard from. The name of the missing man is Charles Meyers, and he was 24 years of age, a native of Oroville. He was in the sheep business, in partnership with Robert Hamilton, and had come to Red Bluff for provisions. As he was of strictly temperate habits his family, consisting of father, mother, four brothers and two sisters, are apprehensive that he met with foul play or was drowned in the river. The missing man is of fair complexion, with pale blue eyes, which look out under a pair of bushy eyebrows. His manner is abrupt and nervous; he had a sandy mustache and rather thin and scattering whiskers; his height was 5 feet 7 inches, and he weighed 141 pounds. When last seen he wore a dark blue flannel shirt, dark colored coat, red overalls, pretty much worn. Any information will be gratefully received by the relatives, who reside at Susanville, Lassen County.

The logical capacity is one of the most beautiful and touching things to be seen in the modern small boy. At the conclusion of a festival last summer an excellent teacher, desirous of administering a trifle moral lesson, inquired of the boys if they had enjoyed the repast. With the ingenuous modesty of youth they all responded, "Yes, sir." "Then," asked the excellent teacher, "if you had slipped into my garden and picked those strawberries without my leave would they have tasted as good as now?" Every small boy in that staid and sticky company shrieked, "No, Sir!" "Why not?" "Cause," said little Thomas, with the cheerfulness of conscious virtue, "then we shouldn't have had sugar and cream with 'em."

Josh Billings says: "I look upon advice as I do upon caster-ile—a mean dose to give and a mean dose to take. But I must say one thing, girls, or spile. If you can find a bright eyed, well balused boy, who looks on poverty as sassy as a child looks upon wealth—who had rather sit down the curbstone in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and eat a ham sandwich, than go inside and run in debt for dinner and toothpick—and who is a man with that sort of pluck that mistakes a defeat for a victory, my advice is to take him body and soul—snare him at onst, for he is a stray trout, a breed very scarce in our water. Take him, and build onto him as hornets build onto trees.

In the year 1419 a few rabbits were born on a Spanish ship and put on the Island of Porto Santo. There were no beasts of prey there, and these little animals increased so enormously as to become a pest to the country, and compelled a colony of people to remove from it. They are still there, but in the course of four hundred and fifty years they have become a "species." They have a peculiar color, a rat-like shape, are small in size, live a nocturnal life, and are of extreme wildness. And now they even refuse to pair with the European rabbit from which they rose.

Lord Napier, who is to have command of any expeditionary force which England may send out in case of war, is 68 years old, but is vigorous and active, and a thorough soldier. He has done excellent service in the field in India and Abyssinia, and for his victory over King Theodore and his storming of Magdala was raised to the peerage. He has been Governor of Gibraltar for several years, and is one of the best Governors that stronghold has ever had. Sir Garnet Woolsey, who will be Lord Napier's chief of staff, is an Irishman 45 years old, and has seen service in India, the Crimea, Canada and Africa.

At one of our leading hotels, after a club dinner, when the cigars were on, a gentleman leaned back and asked one of the waiters to bring him a cuspadore. "A phawt, sur?" said the attendant, with a vacant stare. "A cuspadore," replied the gentleman hoarsely, with the annoyance a man always feels at a table in attracting his neighbor's attention to his order. "Is it on the bills, sur?" said the waiter, peering over his interrogator's shoulder. "No, you fool," replied the now amused diner, "I thought not," said Patrick, drawing himself up with an air of superiority, "Cuspadores is out of season, sur!"

Prof. Pierce, of Harvard college, thinks that the day of big telescopes has gone by. He says that the instrument at Cambridge, a fifteen inch refractor, has proved richer in results than the one in Chicago, an eighteen and one half inch refractor, or the naval observatory telescope, a twenty six inch refractor; that atmospheric disturbances interfere most with the largest instruments; that there are only two or three nights in the year when the Cambridge telescope can be used to the best advantage; and that a glass of ten or twelve inches is more servicable than a large one.

What a fine old time Grant must be having in the East. Dined and toasted and praised and feted in England, hobnobbing with Victoria and discussing politics with Gladstone, drinking claret with MacMahon taking coffee and cigarettes with young Napoleon, eating olives with the Italians, praising the Khedive's harem and viewing the pyramids. And all at little expense. Who wouldn't be a retired President? Tilden wouldn't if he could help it.

The latest story of athletic excellence comes from North Carolina and is of an enraged mother who killed the baby by throwing it at its papa. In this county, where papas are frequently in such embarrassing plenty, it is well to know that by a simple adaption of this story, the superfluous papa can at any moment be disposed of by picking him up and throwing him at the baby.

The Third Regiment of French Zouaves, observing Victor Emanuel's bravery at the battle of Palestre during the Austrian war, elected him a Corporal of their regiment, a distinction of which the King was proud. His name was, until recently, daily called by the officer on duty, and the eldest soldier present would advance and reply, "Absent on leave." The regiment has conferred the same rank on King Humbert.

The Lawrence (Kansas) Eagle believes the President is doing his duty loyally, wisely and bravely. It says: "His Administration has raised the tone of public morals and quickened the public sense of right, and this is a good year's work."

Salmon from the Pacific ocean, via the Columbia river and its tributaries, are making their way up to the headwaters of the Owyhee in Independence and other valleys, to deposit their spawn.

Prominent Cubans at a meeting in Havana Wednesday took steps to repudiate the recent action of Cuban refugees in New York, and to declare their hearty agreement and support of the terms of peace.

After a man gets to be thirty eight years old he kant form many new habits much; the best he kan do iz to steer his old ones.—Josh Billings.

A clever fellow has taught ducks to swim in hot water with such success that they lay boiled eggs—

A Sad Romance.

The Cause of Judge Leonard's Visit to Havana.

[New York Times.]
WASHINGTON, March 16.—The announcement in the House to-day of the death of Representative Leonard of Louisiana, at Havana, recalls the reports published touching the purpose of his visit to Cuba. After his departure from New York it was said that Judge Leonard was sent to Cuba by the President to inquire into the alleged kidnapping of colored citizens of the United States, and their conveyance to Cuba, where they were sold into slavery. It was further alleged that Judge Leonard was commissioned to visit New Orleans for the purpose of representing to Governor Nicholls the views of the President with reference to the prosecution of members of the Louisiana Returning Board. These stories were without the slightest foundation in fact, and were denied in these dispatches immediately after their publication. The visit of Judge Leonard to Havana was purely personal and private, and was of a peculiarly interesting, delicate and romantic character. Some time ago, at the city of New Orleans, he met a young lady, a native of Cuba, who was visiting this country with her parents, and between whom and Judge Leonard a warm attachment sprang up, which ripened into love. A marriage engagement was the result, but the parents of the young lady, in consequence of her youth, opposed the match, and Judge Leonard was not permitted to see the object of his affections except in the presence of her parents. When the time arrived for

THE DEPARTURE
of the Cuban and his family from New Orleans, the young lady manifested some reluctance to return home but an arrangement was finally made by which she and Judge Leonard were to be permitted to hold free and unrestricted correspondence through the mails. After her departure Judge Leonard wrote her several letters, to which no answers were received, which naturally annoyed him very much, and gave rise to the suspicion that his letters had been intercepted and the lady prevented from communicating with him. After a long interval he received a brief letter from the lady, which simply stated that she had not heard from him since her return to Cuba, and that she could not hear from him. This brief letter bore evidence of having been hurriedly written, and its broken and soiled condition led Judge Leonard to suspect that it had been carried some distance by a negro to be secretly mailed. After writing other letters and waiting anxiously for replies, he became convinced that the parents of the lady were not acting in good faith, and he determined to visit Cuba. A week or two before his departure he called on the President, and, informing him of his trouble, requested the President to write a personal letter to the Consul-General requesting him to ascertain if possible, the situation and whereabouts of the lady. The President did so, and in due time Judge Leonard received a cable dispatch from Havana that "Maria had been sent to a plantation in the country." This dispatch was not signed by the Consul-General, but bore the name of a party unknown to Judge Leonard. This added to his perplexity, and he determined to

SET OUT AT ONCE FOR CUBA.
He called on Senor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and making known to him his trouble, obtained a letter from that official to Captain-General of Cuba, recommending him to do whatever was proper to aid Judge Leonard in his delicate mission. The sympathies of Mme. Mantilla were also enlisted on behalf of Judge Leonard, and that lady wrote such a letter as a lady would write in such a case, urging the Captain-General to do everything possible to unite the lovers. With these letters Judge Leonard sailed for Havana, where he duly arrived. Nothing has been heard from him directly until to-day, when a friend received a letter written by him from Havana on March 7th, in which he said he had seen the lady in the presence of her parents. No details as to the success of his mission were furnished, but from the general tone of despondency pervading the letter the friend believes he failed to obtain the consent of the parents to his addresses to their daughter. The announcement of his death was a painful surprise. Judge Leonard was 32 years of age, and was born at Chester, Pennsylvania. He graduated at Harvard in 1867, studied civil law in Germany, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University at Heidelberg. He was a widower, and has two children at school in Germany.

A SINGULAR CASE OF BLACK MAIL.—W. S. Matter, of Live Oak, Sutter county, California, swore out a warrant in Justice Hamblin's court Thursday, March 16th, charging James Deacons, a neighbor farmer, with extortion or black mail. The *Banner* furnishes the following particulars and cause of action: Matter was ploughing in the neighborhood when Deacons stopped him and charged him with having attempted to ravish a little step-daughter of his (Deacon's). Matter denied the charge indignantly when Deacons drew a pistol and told him he had a mind to kill him right there. After some further parley Deacons informed Matter that the only way the thing could be

settled and Matter save his life was for him to sign a bill of sale of his horse and wagon in Deacons' favor. To save his life, Matter complied with this demand, and Deacons went off, telling Matter he might keep the horse to finish his ploughing with. At noon, when Matter had taken his team to the barn, Deacons again put in an appearance, and told him he could keep the horse, but if he ever whispered a word of what had transpired he would blow his brains out. After consultation with his brother and some friends, Matter took the train and came to Yuba City, making the charge against Deacons, in the course of which substantially the above facts were brought out. The warrant for the arrest of Deacons was placed in the hands of Under Sheriff Coats, but his man had not been found at last accounts.

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